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# SPECIAL REPORT

ON

# THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

IN

Vol. II.

# THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*(Sectional Reprint from Vol. IV. of "Special Reports on Educational Subjects.")*

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
DEPT. OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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# INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The following Report is reprinted from Vol. IV. of "Special Reports on Educational Subjects," published in April, 1901. It was prepared from official documents by Mr. R. Balfour. It has not been found practicable to alter the paging, which has reference to the volume in which the Report originally appeared.

The contents-tables and prices of the volumes of "Special Reports on Educational Subjects" already published will be found at the end.

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*August*, 1901.

# THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

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# THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

[*This account has been compiled mainly from the "Revised Statutes" of the Province. Use has also been made of the annual reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for recent years, which have been supplied to the Board of Education by the Quebec Department of Public Instruction.*]

## Introductory.

Among the Provinces of the Dominion, Quebec shares with Nova Scotia the distinction of having two Chambers constituting its Parliament. The Upper Chamber is called the Legislative Council, and the Lower, the Legislative Assembly. The total area of the Province is 347,350 square miles, of which 344,050 square miles are "land area."

Quebec was, of course, one of the original Provinces of the Dominion. The original Act of 1791 divided Canada into two Provinces, Upper Canada, now Ontario, and Lower Canada, now Quebec. The present constitution of the Province was, in its main outlines, fixed by the "British North America Act" of 1867.

It is not without reason that the experience of the Dominion of Canada is cited as showing how completely a fusion may be effected by judicious legislation between two races of different language, creed, and ideals. We need not stop to estimate how far this wonderful fusion of the French and the British, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant, population has been the result of the educational legislation in particular. It is at least obvious that in the three provinces of the Dominion where "separate" or "dissentient" schools are provided for the religious minority in each educational unit of the country, a working arrangement has been devised which recognises in large measure the rights of conscience, at least so far as two broadly distinguished types of religious belief are concerned, while maintaining effective Government control and securing to every school, whether sectarian or not, its *national* character.

The Provinces which first succeeded in this were Ontario, Quebec, and the North-west Territories. But in the last case a distinction must be made; for in the Territories little short of half the financial support of the schools comes from the Government, and it is not until differences of creed involve, or threaten to involve, some disputable incidence of local taxation that the problem becomes really difficult. In Ontario and Quebec, on the other hand, the difficulty of preserving the rights of conscience to "religious minorities" while providing for the local support of all schools by taxation, could hardly have presented

itself in a more striking form. The educational systems of the two Provinces should be studied side by side by those who wish to ascertain how this problem of religious creeds as affecting education has been solved. They make an effective contrast, inasmuch as the preponderance of Protestants in Ontario though smaller is not less decisive than the preponderance of Roman Catholics in Quebec, while in both Provinces the privileges of the vast majority are secured to the dissentient few. The statistics of the census of 1891 show that in Ontario out of a total population of 2,114,320, 358,300 were Roman Catholic, and 1,599,226 Protestant; while in Quebec out of a population of 1,488,535, 175,680 were Protestant, and 1,291,709 Roman Catholic.*

The Regulations which follow in this Report scarcely need any introductory comment, since the *corpus* of school law is admirably clear. On the other hand, the task of abstracting what follows may be justified on the ground that much unnecessary and uninteresting detail has thus been omitted, and that a clearer idea of the main features of the system will be gathered from a study of it than from reading through the Revised Statutes of the Province in their entirety.

It may be as well, however, to draw special attention to one or two points. All persons elected to serve on the local authorities for schools, except Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen, are obliged to accept office. The relations and the differences between school commissioners and school trustees will be clearly enough explained in what follows, but it must be pointed out here that any powers given to, or any obligations imposed upon, school commissioners apply also to trustees of separate schools in reference to the schools and school districts under their control. Special attention may be called to the provision giving power to school commissioners (*i.e.*, the local authority for the schools of the religious majority in the educational unit of the system) to grant annually a certain sum to school trustees in their municipality (*i.e.*, the local authority for the schools of the religious minority in the same unit) in respect of those children whose parents pay taxes to the school commissioners though they send their children to the dissentient schools.

Equally noteworthy are the financial regulations restricting the levying of taxes on corporations or incorporated companies, including religious, charitable, or educational institutions. The tax may be imposed on such institutions only by the School Corporation (whether of commissioners or of trustees) of the same religious faith as is held in the institution; and must, when collected, be applied to the exclusive benefit of that religious majority or religious minority, as the case may be. It should also be noted that, while the Superintendent is *ex officio* a member of both the Protestant and the Roman Catholic

* The only difference of creed recognised in the educational law of either Province is that between Roman Catholic and Protestant. The Protestant Churches included in the census are Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist. In Ontario the Methodist is the largest Protestant Communion and in Quebec the Church of England.

Committees of the Council of Public Instruction, he is entitled to vote only in the Committee to which he, by religion, belongs. The punctual payment of the teachers' salaries every six months figures among the conditions to be fulfilled before a Government grant can be received; and the elasticity of the provisions is well exemplified in the exemption from taxes of poor municipalities which can be shown to have "done their best" to fulfil all the necessary conditions.

Attention may also be drawn to the principle which lies at the root of the financial administration of the schools—the "dollar for dollar principle." The wide power given to the local authorities in the application of Government grants is also notable. The School Corporation can either distribute the money to the schools under it in proportion to the number of children of school age (seven to fourteen years) capable of attending school in each district; or it may make a common fund from which teachers' salaries and all other expenses of the schools are paid. By this method, given a well-constituted school corporation, an elasticity is introduced that may often prevent that objectionable feature of educational systems familiar to any student of them—the *facilis descensus Averni* of the necessitous school whose grant from Government decreases almost in proportion to its need of assistance.

The protection afforded to teachers by the Regulations will be frequently noticed in what follows, more especially in regard to their dismissal and the term of their tenure.

## I.—Central Administration.

Lieutenant Governor.

The titular and, in many respects, actual head of the educational system is the Lieutenant-Governor or "the Lieutenant-Governor in Council." He appoints the Superintendent and the officers of the Department of Public Instruction.

Department and Council.

It is necessary to note that the Department of Instruction is distinct from the Council of Public Instruction. The Department is in reality the staff of the Superintendent;* the Council is the body responsible for all important changes in the method of providing public education, and has, within the limits set by statute and subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, full power to control the management of all schools.

Superintendent.

The Superintendent (with the Department under him) is subordinate to the Council in all matters not expressly assigned to him. Such at least is the practical outcome of the system, though it is not actually stated in the Statutes. The Superintendent is required to enforce regulations made by the Council and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

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* In the school year 1897-8 the Department consisted of the Superintendent, a French Secretary, an English Secretary, a Special Officer and Assistant Secretary, Curator of Museum, Accountant, Assistant Accountant and Clerk of Statistics, Clerk of Records, Librarian and Clerk of French Correspondence, Clerk of Accounts, Clerk of English Correspondence, Assistant Book-keeper, four ordinary Clerks and three Messengers.

Committees.

For all practical purposes each of the two Committees of the Council has the same statutory powers in regard to matters specially concerning education of its own religious faith as the Council which those two Committees together compose has in regard to all matters not specially concerning one or the other of them. These Committees are called the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Committees.

Classification of Creeds.

This is perhaps the most distinctive feature of the educational system; and the religious division, which thus begins with the central authority, will be met with in almost every detail of the local administration. The Public Schools of the Province are classified as Roman Catholic or as Protestant schools; and no Public School exists which is not identified with one or the other of these religious classes.

The phrase used in the Statutes is "religious faith," not religious denomination; but it is hardly necessary to remark that the division is in reality an arbitrary one. For the purposes of education, all those persons who are not members of the Roman Catholic Church are by statute declared to be Protestants; and every school must, by statute, have a religious character and religious instruction corresponding with one or the other of these divisions.

In view of the difficulties that have been experienced elsewhere in elementary education it would be instructive to know what compromise has been devised by the three or four main religious interests that together compose the Protestant Committee, and how far that compromise has been found to satisfy each of the parties to it. Under such a system much would evidently depend on the nature of the compromise devised in practice by the representatives of the various types of belief found in the Protestant Churches. Experience elsewhere shows that on many important questions there is not always identity of positive religious conviction among those who, in contradistinction to Roman Catholics, are called Protestant. The official documents do not show what is the nature of the compromise arrived at. No information is available on this point, and it is therefore useless to speculate on the nature of the religious instruction given in public schools under the central control of the Protestant Committee.

### *a. The Council of Public Instruction and its Committees.*

Composition of the Council.

The Council of Public Instruction, then, is composed of *Roman Catholic* and *Protestant* members, and is divided into two *Committees*, the one consisting of the Roman Catholic and the other of the Protestant members. The Superintendent is a member of the Council, and, *ex officio*, the chairman of it;* but, while he is *ex officio* a member of each of the Committees, he is entitled to vote only in the Committee to which he, by religion,

* In the case of the absence or sickness of the Superintendent, the Council appoints one of its members present to act as chairman of the meeting.

belongs. Thus, like every school corporation (local authority for public education in all grades), every teacher, and nearly all officials connected with education, the Superintendent must be a member of one or the other of the classes of religious faith into which the Province is divided for educational purposes. The position of the Superintendent is, however, exceptional, inasmuch as he alone is directly concerned with both divisions of the system and is the only member of both Committees of the Central Authority.

The Roman Catholic members of the Council (*i.e.*, the members of the Roman Catholic Committee) are the following:—

(1.) The Bishops, ordinaries, or administrators of the Roman Catholic dioceses and apostolic vicariates, situated either in whole or in part in the Province: *ex-officio members.*

(2.) An equal number of Roman Catholic laymen appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council: *appointed members.*

The constitution of the Protestant Committee is not so carefully defined by statute. It consists of "a number of Protestant members, equal to the number of Roman Catholic members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, who are appointed in the same manner." The Lieutenant-Governor directly appoints the whole of the Protestant Committee and exactly half of the Roman Catholic Committee.

There is thus no statutory definition of the degree in which one or other of the various types of Protestant belief shall be represented on the Protestant Committee.

Those members of the Council who are appointed as such hold office during pleasure. In the discharge of their duties they are subject to the lawful orders and directions of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.*

The two secretaries of the Department of Public Instruction are joint secretaries of the Council. They enter its proceedings in a book kept for that purpose, procure maps, books, stationery, etc., as directed, and keep the accounts of the Council.† The expenses of the acts and proceedings of the Council are defrayed and accounted for by the Superintendent as part of the contingent expenses of the Department of Public Instruction.

Special Meetings.

The Superintendent may call a special meeting of the Council at any time with due notice. Each Committee holds its meetings separately and may fix their number.

The secretary of each Committee keeps a record of its proceedings and conducts its correspondence. He deposits the record of proceedings, the correspondence, and all other documents among the archives of the Department of Public Instruction.

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* It does not appear whether the *ex-officio* Roman Catholic members are responsible to the Lieutenant-Governor or not; nor to whom they are responsible if not to him. Nothing is said of their resignation or removal.

† It is not provided that one of these two secretaries to the Department should be a Roman Catholic and the other a Protestant. They are secretaries to the whole council; each Committee has, besides, its own secretary.

After notice, given at least eight days in advance, special meetings of either Committee may be convened by the chairman or by the Superintendent, and special meetings of either Committee must be so convened if two or more members of either Committee make written request for it.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council or either of the Committees may require the Superintendent to call a special meeting of the Council of Public Instruction.

The chairman of the Council and of each Committee has, on all questions in which the votes are equal, a second and casting vote. The Council and each of its Committees may appoint sub-committees (or one or two delegates) for the consideration of any matters submitted to them. Sub-committees (or delegates) report their proceedings to the Council or to the Committee by which they were appointed.

**Powers of Council and Committees.**

The powers of the Council and its Committees are defined by two clauses which it may be as well to give in full. (Quebec Revised Statutes, 1910 and 1911.)

(1.) "The matters and things which by law belong to the Council shall be referred to it, in so far as they shall specially affect the interests of both Roman Catholic and Protestant education, and in such manner and form as the whole shall from time to time be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction."

(2.) "Everything within the scope of the functions of the Council of Public Instruction, which specially concerns the schools and public instruction generally of Roman Catholics, shall be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Committee of the Council. In the same manner everything within the scope of such functions, which specially concerns the schools and public instruction generally of Protestants, shall be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Protestant Committee."

Except in so far as these two clauses may be held to assign certain matters to one or other of the Committees, the powers of the Council as a whole are as follows:—

(1.) To fix the time of their meetings and the mode of proceeding.

(2.) To make regulations respecting normal schools.

(3.) To make, from time to time, regulations for the organisation, government, and discipline of public schools,* and for the classification of schools and teachers.

(4.) To select and cause to be published text-books, maps, and globes, to be used, to the exclusion of all others, in the elementary schools, model schools, and academies under the control of school commissioners or trustees (powers are reserved to the two Committees in respect of text-books, and a special

* This covers practically all the elementary, and much of the secondary, education of the Province. "Model Schools" and "Academies" are of course public schools.

provision secures to the *curé* of a Roman Catholic church the exclusive right of selecting the books having reference to religion and morals for the use of pupils of his religion).

(5.) To acquire the copyright of books, maps, pieces of music, and other publications made under their direction.

(6.) To cause to be inserted by the Superintendent, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the names and grades and classes of all teachers who have received diplomas from the Boards of Examiners ; and also, the names of all teachers who, after going through the regular course of instruction in any normal school, have received diplomas from the Superintendent.

Special provisions for each Committee.

There is one special provision in regard to the constitution of each of the Committees :—

(i.) The members of the Protestant Committee may associate with themselves five persons to assist them in their labours, who shall not form part of the Council of Public Instruction, but shall have, in the Protestant Committee, the same powers as the ordinary members of that Committee.

(ii.) Each Roman Catholic Bishop, Vicar Apostolic, or administrator of a Roman Catholic Diocese, may appoint a delegate to represent him at the meetings of the Roman Catholic Committee, if he is unable to be present through illness or absence from the Province. The delegate has at the meetings all the rights of the person appointing him.

This last regulation in regard to certain Roman Catholic members applies also to meetings of the whole Council, but there is no such provision for Protestant members in respect of the meetings either of the Council or of the Protestant Committee.

Special provisions in regard to the powers of the Committees over Boards of Examiners, to cancel teachers' diplomas, and to inquire into the conduct of School Inspectors, will be found below.

Text-books.

Each Committee prepares and revises from time to time a list of text-books, maps, globes, models, and other articles for use in the schools. The list of authorised text-books is revised once in every four years, and the changes made in it are published by the Superintendent in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A text-book excluded from the revised list cannot be withdrawn from use until a year after the publication of the revision.

The Superintendent retains the grant of any municipality which allows text-books, not entered on the authorised list, to be used in its schools.

All text-books entered on the list may become the property of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, in consideration of an indemnity to the proprietors to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Any contestation as to the amount of indemnity must be referred to

three arbitrators appointed, one by the Superintendent, another by the owner of the work, and the third by the two first arbitrators. The award of these arbitrators is final.

Every person has the right to print, publish, and sell the works entered on the list (*i.e.*, the property of either of the Committees) by paying every five years a sum of ten dollars (£2) for each work. The form, paper, type, and binding of such books are determined by the Superintendent. In case any abuse arises from a combination of booksellers to raise the price of text-books, the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee may fix a maximum price for such works.

**Appointments.** School Inspectors, professors, directors and principals of normal schools, the secretaries and the members of boards of examiners, are appointed or removed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee, according as such appointments or removals concern Roman Catholic or Protestant schools.

**Inquiries and Appeals.** The Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee may cause inquiries to be made into all questions concerning public instruction which come respectively under their control.

Whenever the persons interested in the decisions of the Superintendent have no recourse before the Courts, an appeal lies by summary petition (except, of course, when the law declares the decision of the Superintendent to be final) to the Council of Public Instruction or to one of its Committees. In cases where the decision of the Superintendent refers to a difficulty between Roman Catholics and Protestants, the appeal lies to the Council of Public Instruction. In cases of a difficulty between persons of the same religious faith, the appeal is within the jurisdiction of the Committee which represents that faith.

**Donations and Legacies.** Each of the Committees may receive by donation, legacy, or otherwise, by gratuitous title money or other property; and may dispose of the same, in its discretion, for the purposes of education. In respect of property so acquired, each Committee has all the powers of a corporation. Should any person make a legacy to the Council of Public Instruction without stating the Committee for which he designed it, the legacy belongs to the Committee of the faith to which, at the time of his death, the testator belonged. If the testator belonged neither to the Roman Catholic nor to the Protestant faith, the legacy is divided between the two Committees, in the proportion of the Roman Catholic and Protestant populations of the Province.

The sums of money granted to Roman Catholics, or Protestants, for educational purposes and not expended, remain at the credit and disposal of the Committee which had the control of them.

**School Exhibitions.** The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Council of Public Instruction, or on the report of the Superintendent, make and promulgate regulations for establishing and maintaining *school exhibitions*, and may appoint

one or more commissioners for that purpose, whose duty it shall be to obey the instructions given by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

*b. The Superintendent of Public Instruction and his staff.*

Salary and ex-officio Position.

The Superintendent is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. He holds office during pleasure, and must give a security to the sum of $8,000. His salary is $4,000 per annum.

The Superintendent, in the exercise of his functions, is bound to comply with the directions of the Council of Public Instruction or with those of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee. He is *ex officio* president of the Council, member of each of the Committees (though entitled to vote only in the Committee of his own religious faith), visitor-general of all public schools, and member of the Council of Arts and Manufactures who control the teaching of drawing). He compiles and publishes statistics and information respecting educational institutions, public libraries, and artistic, literary, and scientific societies, and, in general, respecting all subjects connected with literary and intellectual progress. Every year he draws up, in accordance with the directions of the Council or of its Committees, a detailed statement of the sums required for public education, and submits this statement to the Government. He has power to hold inquiries, to summon before him and administer oaths to witnesses or parties in all difficulties which may arise in reference to schools or school-houses. He may also delegate this power to hold inquiries to the secretaries of the Department or to school inspectors. When the investigation is held at the request of one or more ratepayers, the Superintendent may require the person who applies for it to deposit an amount sufficient to cover the expenses.

The Superintendent is the depository of all documents respecting matters under the control of the Department of Public Instruction, and may deliver copies or extracts thereof, in consideration of a remuneration fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Secretaries.

The secretaries of the Department of Public Instruction who may be appointed for the administration of the educational laws are deputy-heads of the Department and act under the direction of the Superintendent.

In the absence of the Superintendent, they may suspend any employé of the Department who refuses or neglects to obey their orders. The Superintendent may delegate to one of the secretaries of the Department all the powers conferred on him by law, if he be absent from the Province.

It is the special duty of the Superintendent:—

1. To receive from the Provincial Treasurer, in addition to the amounts appropriated for superior education, all sums of money appropriated for public school purposes, and to distribute them among the School Commissioners and Trustees of the

municipalities in proportion to their population as ascertained by the last census;

2. To prepare and cause to be printed recommendations and advice on the management of schools for the School Commissioners and Trustees, and for the Secretary-Treasurers and teachers;

3. To keep correct books and distinct schedules of all the matters under his superintendence, so that information may be promptly obtained by the Government, the Legislature, or the school visitors;

4. To examine and control the accounts of all persons, corporations, and associations accountable for any public moneys appropriated and distributed under the laws relating to schools, and to report whether they are *bonâ fide* applied for the purposes for which they were granted;

5. To lay annually before the Legislature a detailed report of the actual state of education during the period to which the report relates; and

6. To state in the yearly report to the Legislature what he has done with the amounts voted for education during the period covered by it.

Additional Duties of Superintendent.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, if he sees fit, assign to the Superintendent certain other duties. He may require him to effect the establishment of art, literary, or scientific societies, and of libraries, museums, and picture galleries, whether these be established by such societies or by the Government, or by institutions receiving Government aid. The Superintendent may be required to encourage competitions and examinations, and the distribution of diplomas, medals, or other marks of distinction for artistic, literary, or scientific work, or to establish schools for adults and instruction for workmen and artisans. In fact, all which in general concerns the support and encouragement of arts, letters, and science, and the distribution of the funds voted for those purposes by the Legislature, may be entrusted to the Superintendent as one of his special duties, if the Lieutenant-Governor in Council so desires.

## II.—Local Administration.

School Municipalities.

The Local Authorities for Public Instruction in the Province are called "School Corporations"; and the local areas controlled by them for school purposes are called "School Municipalities."

In the constitution of the Local Authorities, as in all other respects, due regard is paid to the rights of what are called the *religious majority* and the *religious minority;* but for the purposes of Public Schools only the two main divisions of Christian communions, Roman Catholic and Protestant, are recognised.

The *Ratepayers* of any municipality or district are defined as the proprietors, lessees, occupants, inhabitants, or others, who, by

reason of the taxable properties they own or occupy in a municipality or district, are liable for the payment of school taxes.

The term "school municipality" properly means "any territory erected into a municipality for the support of schools under the control of school commissioners or school trustees;" and the term "school corporation" means indifferently a corporation either of school commissioners or of school trustees, commissioners being responsible for the schools of the majority and trustees for the schools of the dissentient minority.

For school purposes, then, the Province is divided into "municipalities." To the English reader this term is apt to be misleading. It does not imply in any sense what we should understand by a municipal organisation. It is in reality more like the "school district" of the North-West Territories or British Columbia, though in Quebec that expression is appropriated to the smaller educational units which constitute a "school municipality." The word "municipality" does not imply the existence of a city nor necessarily even of a town within its limits. It is, in fact, merely an area bearing to the smaller areas ("school districts") a relation similar to that between a "city district" and a "city ward" elsewhere, or, more nearly still, to the relation between an *arrondissement* and the *communes* of which it consists in France.

Once this misconception is removed, the local administration of education in the Province may be understood without much difficulty.

Abolition and Annexation.

If, on account of the "erection" of new municipalities, the municipality from which they are detached ceases to exist, or if a school municipality is abolished and its territory annexed to a neighbouring municipality by the annexation or uniting together of two or more municipal corporations, the Superintendent must inquire into the state of affairs of the old municipality either personally or by a school inspector or by any other person specially appointed by him for that purpose. This inquiry must be undertaken within the three months following the abolition and annexation, and must be directed towards ascertaining what are the resources of, and the outstanding claims against, the municipality within the limits of which the abolished muncipality was situated. At the inquiry the municipalities concerned are represented, and notice of time and place must be given to the commissioners or trustees, as the case may be. The report of the examination is made to the Superintendent, who, after hearing the representations of all parties concerned, gives a final decision from which there is no appeal.

It would be unnecessary to give in detail the regulations that determine the affairs of school municipalities during the *interim* period that must usually follow such a readjustment (see § § 1977–1980, Revised Statutes). The Superintendent in his award on the enquiry above described, may order that the new municipality shall have the right to levy upon the territory from which it has been detached, or upon the abolished municipality, a

special tax in addition to the ordinary school tax during one or more years.

**School Districts.**

It has already been pointed out that a school municipality consists of smaller units, the school districts. Here, again, a student of Canadian education may easily be misled. In the North-West Territories and in British Columbia the local educational authority is called a school district. In Quebec the authority that deals locally with education in a direct manner is the school corporation of commissioners or trustees elected for any school municipality.

In every municipality, village, town, and city of the Province, one or more public schools for the elementary instruction of youth must be held, under the *control of school commissioners*, or, in the event of *dissentient schools* being established, under the control of *school trustees*. The inhabitants of any city, town, or village municipality, are subject to the jurisdiction of the school commissioners or trustees elected for the municipality of which the city, town, or village forms part, and have the right of voting at the election of such school commissioners or trustees.

**Power of Lieutenant-Governor to alter areas.**

By the original Act establishing school municipalities all existing municipalities were constituted as school municipalities. It was, however, reserved to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to alter the limits of existing municipalities for school purposes, to subdivide them and to erect new ones. This power may not be exercised without due notice given in a prescribed manner that will ensure the utmost publicity; nor can alterations or subdivisions be made until the school corporations affected by them have been notified, and their representations on the subject carefully considered. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may provide that the changes so made shall apply to the religious majority only, or to the religious minority only, as the case may require, of the school municipalities affected by such changes (Statute of 1890).

**Division into School Districts.**

The school commissioners or trustees divide the school municipality into school districts. The limits assigned by them to each district must be entered in the register of their proceedings. They may also, in their discretion, alter the limits of districts already existing, and erect new ones to suit local circumstances. But no school district may exceed five miles in length or breadth. The school commissioners or trustees must provide that there be a school in each district, and, when it is expedient, they may unite two or more districts for the same school, and again separate them. Notice of such union or separation of districts must be given to the superintendent.

The school commissioners or trustees of any incorporated town or village, which has been erected into a separate school municipality, need not divide such school municipality into school districts. They may even annul such a division if it has already been made.

The point of this regulation would seem to lie in the fact

that it is often convenient to treat a town or village of any considerable proportions as an educational unit for administrative purposes.

No section of territory under the school municipality may be erected by commissioners or trustees into a school district, unless it contains at least twenty children over five and under sixteen years of age. It is, however, provided that *one* of the school districts under any school corporation (commissioners or trustees) may contain a smaller number of children of school-age.

It is now necessary to indicate the difference between the functions of school commissioners and school trustee (Article 1985).

**Dissentient Schools—Notices of Dissent.**

If, in any municipality, the regulations and arrangements made by the school commissioners for the management of any school, are not agreeable to any number whatever of the proprietors, occupants, tenants, or ratepayers, professing a religious faith different from that of the majority of the inhabitants of the municipality, these proprietors, occupants, tenants, and ratepayers may signify their dissent in writing to the chairman of the school commissioners. Three copies of this notice of dissent must be made and signed, one for the chairman of the commissioners, one to be kept, subsequently to the formation of the dissentient schools, in the archives of the trustees of that school, and one to be sent to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The notice to withdraw from the School Corporation is made in the following form :—

"Province of Quebec,
Municipality of

To the Chairman of the School Commissioners of the Municipality of , county of .

Sir,

We, the undersigned, proprietors, occupants, tenants, and ratepayers of the Municipality of , county of , professing the (*Catholic or Protestant*) religion, have the honour, under Article 1985 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, to notify you of our intention of withdrawing from the control of the school corporation of which you are the chairman.

Given at , this day of , 19 .*

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* Notice to withdraw from control of *future* commissioners.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of

To the Chairman of the School Trustees of the Municipality of
county of .

Sir,

We, the undersigned, proprietors, tenants, occupants, and ratepayers of the Municipality of , in the county of professing the religion, have the honour to inform you, in virtue of Article 1887a of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, that we do not intend to be governed by the school commissioners who shall be elected in July next, and that we intend to elect three trustees to administer our schools.

Given at this day of 189 .

When a notice of dissent is served in accordance with this form, the *status quo* is maintained until the date of the annual elections, and at that date the dissentients elect three school trustees, in the usual manner (*for the method of election prescribed, see below*); during the eight days following their election or nomination, the trustees must give notice thereof to the chairman of the school commissioners.

Alternation of Majority and Minority.

If, in any municipality, the ratepayers who belong to the religious denomination of the dissentients become the majority, they may signify in writing their intention of organising themselves in consequence.

Such notice must be made and signed in triplicate, and is served and deposited in the same manner as the notice of dissent.*

It is also, like the notice of dissent, served upon the chairman of the commissioners and upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In such case, the *status quo* is maintained up to the month of July following, and at that date an election is held in the usual way of five school commissioners, either for all the ratepayers, if the former majority, which has become the minority, has not declared itself dissentient, or for the majority alone, if the minority has declared itself dissentient.

When the former dissentients have declared their intention of electing five commissioners, the former majority, which has become the minority, may at once declare itself dissentient by giving notice, in the usual manner, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and to the chairman of the trustees.

The notice of dissent must, in such case, in order to have effect the same year, be served on or before the 15th of June. In such case, in the month of July, the new dissentients elect their school trustees in the usual manner.

If the notice of dissent is not served before the 15th of June, the minority is governed by the school commissioners until it declares itself dissentient in the usual manner (Statute of 1893).

Dissentients are not liable for any taxes or school-rates which may be imposed by the school commissioners, except for the taxes of the then current year, or for taxes for the building of any school-house previously contracted for, or for the payment

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* *Notice of declaration of majority.*

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of

To the Chairman of the School Commissioners of the Municipality of , county of .

Sir,

We, the undersigned, proprietors, tenants, occupants, and ratepayers of the Municipality of , in the county of , now under the control of the School Trustees of the said Municipality, have the honour to inform you, in virtue of Article 1987 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, that we have become the majority, and that we therefore intend to organise ourselves and elect five School Commissioners, for the administration of our schools, in the month of July next.

Given at , this day of , 189 .

of debts previously incurred. But such taxes must always be imposed within six months from the date of the receipt of the notice of dissent.

In the case of newly organised municipalities, if the declaration of dissent be served upon the chairman of the school commissioners within one month after the organisation of the school corporation, the dissentients are not liable for any taxes imposed by the school commissioners.

Union of dissentient municipalities.

The dissentients in any municipality, who, as such, form a school municipality, may, with the approval of the superintendent, upon the demand of both parties, unite with a neighbouring school municipality of their religious faith, situated at a short distance from their own, either completely or only for the purpose of sending their children to school. If the union be only for this latter purpose, the school trustees of these dissentients continue to collect the school taxes in their territory, but are bound to remit the amount within a fixed time to the school municipality to which they are united.

Any such union of dissentient school municipalities of the same religious faith may be made for the number of years that the Superintendent may fix. With his approval it may also be cancelled after twelve months' public notice. In such cases of union the trustees of the dissentients are obliged to levy the same rate of taxes in their municipality as that imposed by the school corporation to which they are united.

Dissentients in towns.

Hitherto, the regulations have only touched the case in which the school municipality is of itself an entire district. There are further provisions in regard to townships or parishes divided into two or more municipalities with ordinary schools controlled by school commissioners.

Any number whatever of the proprietors, occupants, and ratepayers of such a township or parish, who profess a religious faith different from that of the majority of the township or parish, may dissent and maintain one or more dissentient schools, situated anywhere in that township or parish, by giving notice in writing to the chairman of the school commissioners of their respective municipalities, and electing three trustees for school purposes. The trustees of these dissentients in a township or parish thus elected must either maintain under their immediate control, or subsidise, a school of their own religious faith situated in that township or parish.

Grant by Commissioners to Trustees.

If the members of the religious minority in any one of the school municipalities, into which the township or parish is divided, desire to send their children to the school maintained by the trustees, without themselves becoming dissentients, it is lawful for the school commissioners of that municipality to make an annual grant from the school funds of the municipality to the trustees, in aid of that dissentient school.

For readers in Great Britain it may be instructive here to elaborate an imaginary equivalent to this regulation in terms of our own educational system. It is similar to a possible arrangement by which, should any number whatever of the

ratepayers in a district upon which local rates are levied by a School Board desire to send their children to a voluntary school situated within that district, it would be lawful for the School Board of the district to make from the school funds raised by it from local rates, an annual grant in aid of the voluntary school, proportionate to the number of children attending that school, whose parents are liable to pay rates to the School Board.

Extinction of Trustee Corporation.

To return to the actual conditions of Quebec. Whenever the trustees of dissentient schools in any municipality have been a year without schools, either in their own municipality or jointly with other trustees in an adjoining municipality, it is lawful for the Superintendent, after giving three consecutive public notices to that effect, to recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that the corporation of trustees of dissentient schools in that municipality be declared extinct. The ratepayers who were, up to the time of such extinction, under the control of those trustees, then become liable for all taxes levied by the school commissioners; and the trustees are further required to pay over to the commissioners a sum equal to their share of all school taxes levied by the commissioners during all the time for which they, as trustees of dissentient schools not in operation, had neglected to keep their schools in operation.

One year after the dissolution or extinction of a corporation of trustees, any number of proprietors, tenants, and occupants, professing the religious faith of the minority in such municipality, may again elect trustees, and form a new corporation.

Children Taught in next municipality.

Whenever there is no dissentient school in a municipality, it is open to any resident head of a family professing the religious faith of the minority in that municipality, and having children of school age, to declare, in writing, to the chairman of the school commissioners, that he intends to support a school in a neighbouring municipality. But this school must not be more than three miles distant from his residence. After this declaration, he pays his taxes to the commissioners or trustees, as the case may be, by whom the school, which he has chosen to support, and to which in virtue of that support he sends his child or children, is maintained. Special mention must be made in all school returns of children belonging to a neighbouring municipality, and these children are not taken into account in apportioning the school grants between the commissioners and trustees.

Children from other school districts, of the same faith as the dissentients for whom the school was established, may attend that school whenever the dissentients for whom it was established are not sufficiently numerous in any district to support a school alone.

(*a*) Any person belonging to the religious minority may at any time become a dissentient; and (*b*) any dissentient may, in like manner, declare his intention of ceasing to be a dissentient. The receipt by the chairman of the commissioners of the declaration made in the former case (*a*) is sufficient to place the persons making that declaration under the control, for

school purposes, of the trustees; and, similarly, the receipt by the chairman of the trustees of the declaration made in the latter case (*b*) is sufficient to place the persons making that declaration under the control, for school purposes, of the commissioners.

It may here be repeated that the terms "religious majority" and "religious minority" mean the Roman Catholic or Protestant majority or minority, as the case may be. Erection of new municipality.

It is now time to describe the method by which a new school municipality is erected. As a general rule, the first step is an application made by residents in any district for the alteration, subdivision, or erection of a municipality. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council then exercises his power, giving public notice, for which the applicants must pay. At the first meeting of the newly created municipality the election of a board of school commissioners (or school trustees) takes place. Such a meeting is called, at eight days' notice, either by the senior justice of the peace or by any other resident justice of the peace, or, in their default, by any three proprietors of real estate. At this first meeting the justice of the peace, or one of the other persons responsible for the calling of the meeting, presides; but after the election of the commissioners (or trustees) has once been made at the first meeting, the chairman of the commissioners or trustees, or a person appointed to that effect by a resolution of the commissioners or trustees, presides; this person may be one of those members of the school corporation who do not go out of office at that date. If such an appointment be not made, or if the person appointed be absent or unable to act, the secretary presides *de jure* at the election.

On the first Monday in July in each year there is held a general meeting of all the proprietors of real estate paying taxes or monthly fees in each school municipality, for the election of a board of school commissioners or trustees. As a general rule it is the secretary-treasurer of the board of school commissioners or school trustees who calls this annual general meeting. In his absence the chairman of the commissioners or trustees acts for him in this respect; and in any case due public notice must be given. Annual Meeting.

The *quorum* of any corporation is, unless otherwise provided, an absolute majority of all its members; and the majority of the members present at any meeting regularly held at which there is a quorum may validly exercise all the powers of the corporation.

At the annual election of the commissioners or trustees, the following is the procedure in cases where the choice is contested. Any five persons present and qualified to vote may demand a poll to be held in the following manner:— Procedure.

1. The presiding officer requests the electors present to propose those persons whom they wish to be chosen as school commissioners or trustees.

2. He is bound to receive and propose as candidates the names

of all persons submitted to him, whether verbally or in writing, by at least two of the electors present.

3. If, during the first hour after the opening of the meeting, as many candidates as there are school commissioners or trustees to be elected, or fewer candidates than the required number, have been proposed for election, the election is declared closed and the presiding officer proclaims the candidates proposed for election duly elected.

4. If more candidates have been nominated than there are vacancies to be filled, the presiding officer, upon a requisition by five electors present, proceeds without delay to hold a poll, and to register the votes of the electors; but if among those nominated there be any to whom there is no opposition, he proclaims such candidates elected, and the poll is held for the other opposed candidates only.

5. If five electors do not demand a poll, the candidates are proclaimed as elected on a show of hands, provided always that twenty electors present may appeal from such a count and demand a poll.

6. Every elector may vote for as many candidates as there are school commissioners or trustees to be elected in the municipality.

7. Any person tendering his vote must take the following oath or affirmation, if so required by the presiding officer, or by any elector, or by any candidate, or by the representative of any candidate: "I swear (*or* I affirm) that I am qualified to vote at this election, that I am at least twenty-one years of age, that I have paid all school taxes due by me, and that I have not already voted at this election; so help me God."

If the elector refuses to take this oath when required to do so, his vote is rejected.

8. Entry is made in the poll book against the names of those persons required to take the oath or affirmation, *i.e.*, "sworn," "refused to swear," "affirmed," "objected to," as the case may be.

9. In the case of an equal division of votes in favour of one or more of the candidates, the presiding officer is bound under a penalty of not less than $20 nor more than $50 to give a casting vote.

At these election-meetings the proprietors of real estate paying taxes or monthly fees, and thus qualified to vote, elect five school commissioners or three trustees, as the case may be, or the number of commissioners or trustees required to fill the vacancies caused by the retiring of such of the commissioners or trustees as go out of office. *All persons so elected,* except Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen, *are bound to accept office.* The provision of 1892 may here be quoted:—"The default on the part of any person, lawfully required to perform any duties under these regulations, to accomplish any one of the duties

incumbent upon him, does not have the effect of preventing the execution of any provision of these Regulations for Public Instruction."

Penalty for neglect in offices.

Every person duly called upon to accept office or to perform any functions implied by office, who refuses or neglects to perform these, or who in any way wilfully contravenes the regulations, incurs thereby for each offence, whether of commission or omission, a penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, according to the gravity of the offence, in the discretion of the court or authority having cognizance thereof. And any justice of the peace residing within the county, as well as the Circuit Court, has jurisdiction with regard to such offences, and may, after judgment, cause the penalty to be levied, under warrant, by seizure and sale. The amount of every penalty so levied is paid into the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer of the school corporation of the locality in which the offence has been committed, and forms part of the local school fund. All persons qualified to vote at the election of school commissioners or trustees have competence to prosecute for the recovery of such penalties.

Persons qualified to vote and to hold office.

No person may vote at any election of school commissioners or trustees in any school municipality, unless he has previously paid all contributions then payable by him for school purposes in his municipality. A contravention of this enactment carries a penalty not exceeding $10.

Clergymen of all religious denominations ministering in the school municipality, although not qualified with respect to property, and all qualified voters resident in it, are, without any (further) property qualification, eligible as school commissioners or trustees. But non-residents with interest in the municipality, other than such clergymen, are not eligible.

Individuals of the *dissentient minority* cannot be elected or serve as *school commissioners*, or vote at their election; nor can individuals of the *majority*, where there is a dissentient minority be elected or serve as school trustees, or vote at their election.

No school commissioner or trustee may be a teacher in any school in his municipality; nor may he be a contractor for any work contracted for by any school corporation of which he is a member.

A school commissioner or trustee may not be re-elected, except with his own consent, during the four years next after his going out of office.

The proceedings of any general meeting for the election of school commissioners or trustees must be reported, within eight days, to the Superintendent, together with a list of the persons elected. The chairman of such a meeting is in this respect responsible, and the penalty attached is $5. The persons elected must also be notified of their election within eight days.

Vacancies.

If any vacancy in the school corporation is caused by the death, absence, or incapacity from sickness infirmity, or otherwise, during three consecutive months, of any commissioner or trustee, another must be elected in his stead at a meeting of qualified

voters called for that purpose by the chairman or temporary chairman of the school corporation, at which the chairman himself or a substitute, being one of the commissioners or trustees, named by him must preside.

Whenever, on the occurrence of such a vacancy, the election of another person to the office has not taken place within one month of the occurrence of the vacancy, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, fill such vacancy.

For the municipalities in which no election of school commissioners or trustees has taken place within the time prescribed, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, appoint commissioners or trustees.

Commissioners and trustees going out of office are replaced by election at a general meeting, or, in default of an election, by appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

**Term of office.**

The office of school commissioner or trustee is held for three years, whether the appointment has been by election or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. After the first election or nomination of a board of commissioners or trustees, two in the case of commissioners, or one in the case of trustees, determined by lot, retire from office at the end of the first year, two (or one) of the remaining officers, determined by lot, at the end of the second year, and the remaining commissioner or trustee at the end of the third year. The chairman is equally liable with the other school officers to go out of office, if the lot should fall on him.

It will be seen from the foregoing regulation that it is provided that *school corporations* shall consist of (*a*) five commissioners or (*b*), in the case of dissentient schools, three trustees.

It only remains to add that the secretary-treasurer, or in his absence, or incapacity, the chairman or the senior member of the school corporation, is compelled to convene the annual general meeting for the election of school officers under a penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $50.

**Contestations and appeals.**

It is hardly necessary here to give in any detail the regulations governing contestation of elections, appeals, &c. Contestations with regard to elections or to the functions and powers assumed by school officers or by any persons claiming to be such officers, may be brought, by a petition (*requête libellée*) setting forth the case, before the Superior Court in the district or before the nearest Circuit Court. Such petitions may be brought by any person having authority as visitor or otherwise over the schools of the municipality; and the contestations are tried in a summary manner. Any school officer whose election has been obtained by fraud or stratagem, or by the votes of persons not qualified to vote, or any person usurping the functions of school commissioner or trustee, or illegally holding such office, may be summarily prosecuted at the instance of any person interested, or of several collectively interested, before the Superior or Circuit Court in the district, for the purpose of

declaring such election, or usurpation or retention of office illegal, and the seat vacant. Contestations may be made by one candidate or by five electors on the grounds of violence, corruption, fraud, or incapacity, or on the ground of non-observance of necessary formalities. The petitioners may, in their petition, indicate the persons who have a right to the office in question and state the facts necessary to establish that right. ("Whosoever was aware of the tenor or object of anything, which was or should have been required by notice, cannot take advantage of the default of such formality or of the insufficiency of such notice." Statute of 1892.) Notice is given to every school officer whose election is contested. Petitioners must give security for the costs. The Court by its judgment may confirm or annul the election or declare another person to have been duly elected. If the Court by its judgment annuls the election of the school officer or officers without stating who should fill such office, it must in the same judgment order a new election to replace the school officer whose election is thus annulled, name for that purpose a person to preside at the election, and fix the day and hour upon which a meeting of the electors is to be held. As in the case of ordinary elections, due public notice must be given.

Such are in outline the regulations governing contested elections.*

We come now to the powers of school corporations and their meetings.

**Meetings of School Corporation.**

The commissioners or trustees in each municipality form a corporation under the name of "*The School Commissioners (or Trustees) for the Municipality of . . . . in the County of . . . .*" They have "perpetual succession" and a common seal, if they think proper to have one; they have the same powers as any other body politic and corporate, may sue and be sued, &c.

The school corporation meets to elect a chairman on the next Monday after its election. It also appoints a secretary-treasurer, who is entrusted with the care and custody of the archives, and remains in office during the pleasure of the

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* (From the Statutes of 1892.)—Before presenting such petition to the Superintendent, the ratepayers interested shall, by petition signed by at least five of them, require the school commissioners or trustees to revise their decision or to perform the duty or duties which they have refused or neglected to perform.

During the thirty days next after the receipt of such petition, the school commissioners or trustees shall, by a notice through their secretary or a bailiff, notify their decision to one of the first two persons who signed such petition.

During the fifteen days following the notification of such decision, or, in the absence of such notification, during the fifteen days following the expiration of the time during which such notification might have been made, a petition in appeal may be presented to the Superintendent, who shall then exact, from the petitioners in appeal, security that the costs of the proceedings on such petition in appeal shall be paid, and designate the person or persons who shall support such costs, of which he fixes the amount.

commissioners or trustees. The chairman of the corporation may call meetings by notice signed by the secretary-treasurer in his name and by his order. It is further provided that any two commissioners (or one trustee alone in the case of dissentient schools) may by written notice require the chairman to call a meeting, and he must then do so under a penalty of $10. The meetings are, with one exception,* not public. All questions are decided by a majority of votes. The chairman only votes when his casting vote is required to obtain a decision.

Duties of Commissioners and Trustees.

The duties of School Commissioners and Trustees respecting the management of schools are as follows:—

(1.) To appoint and engage teachers duly qualified to teach in their schools.

(2.) To cancel, after mature deliberation at a special meeting, the engagement of a teacher on account of incapacity, neglect of duty, insubordination, misconduct, or immorality.

(3.) To provide that the course of study authorised by the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee, as the case may be, shall be followed in each school.

(4.) To require that no books be used in their schools other than those authorised by the Council of Public Instruction, or either of its committees (Roman Catholic or Protestant). (It is, however, provided that the *curé* or priest of the Roman Catholic Church of the municipality has the exclusive right of selecting all books for the use of pupils of his communion that have reference to religion and morals; and similar rights are secured to the Protestant Committee in respect of pupils of communions other than the Roman Catholic.)

(5.) To establish general rules for the management of their schools, and to communicate them in writing to the teachers.

(6.) To fix the time of the annual public examination.

(7.) To name two or more of their number to visit each school at least once in six months, and to report the results of their inspection to the corporation, making special reference to the observance of local or general regulations, the capacity of the teachers, and the progress of the pupils.

(8.) To comply with the instructions from time to time issued to them by the Superintendent in regard to the proper keeping of accounts and registers by the secretary-treasurer.

(9.) To make two reports every year of their proceedings to the Superindendent.

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* "The meetings of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the city of Montreal are public, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of the laws respecting public instruction" (1892).

(10.) To keep minutes of their meetings, signed by the chairman and secretary-treasurer.

(11.) To afford communication of accounts and registers at suitable times to those who contribute towards the maintenance of the school.

(12.) To hear and decide disputes and matters of like nature arising in relation to the common schools in their municipality between the parents or children and the teachers.

The engagement of a teacher is, except in special cases approved by the Superintendent, for one year only. The school corporation is in no case obliged to employ a teacher who does not suit it.

The school commissioners or trustees of any school municipality may, with the approval and sanction of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee, as the case may be, upon the report of the Superintendent, establish a system of graded schools, whenever they deem it advisable so to do for the better advancement of education and the management of the schools under their control.

*Duties of School Commissioners and Trustees* respecting (*a*) School Property; (*b*) School Houses; (*c*) School Taxes; (*d*) Monthly Fees; (*e*) Schools for Girls; (*f*) Annual Census of Children.

School Property

(*a*) *School Property.*—School corporations may acquire and hold by any title all real and personal property, moneys, or income for the purposes of education, and must apply the same according to the instructions of the donors. They take possession of lands and school-houses acquired by any title or erected by the school commissioners or trustees to which the Province has contributed in virtue of any Act for the management and promotion of education. In case of opposition they give notice to the Superintendent, who advises them as to the means of overcoming such opposition. They may hire temporarily, or accept the gratuitous loan of, houses and other buildings for the purpose of keeping school, beside their powers of building, repairing, maintaining, or renewing school-houses, lands, and moveable property held by them. They may associate with themselves, permanently or for a certain time, managers to aid them in matters connected with the administration of the school-houses (repairs, heating, cleaning, &c.) and other school property, moveable or immoveable.

Commissioners or trustees may not, except by virtue of a special Statute, hold real property to the yearly value of more than $3,000.

During such time as there may be no commissioners or trustees in any school municipality the powers of the corporation as regards the possession of property are vested in the Superintendent, or, in his default, in the Lieutenant-Governor in trust for the corporation.

No school corporation may, without the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, hypothecate, alienate, sell, or exchange the property belonging to it, or borrow money thereon for school purposes.

School-Houses

(*b*) *School-Houses.*—School-houses are built in accordance with and upon plans approved or furnished by the Superintendent.

If it be necessary to purchase or enlarge the site of a school-house, to build, rebuild, enlarge, repair, or maintain one or more school-houses, and purchase, repair, or maintain the school furniture or apparatus, the school commissioners or trustees may at all times for this purpose tax either the particular district or the whole municipality according as one or the other plan has previously been adopted in that municipality.

If a house for a model school be in question, the district in which such a school is situated is first taxed for an amount equal to that which it would have cost the district to erect an elementary school-house. The additional sum required for the model school house is then levied on the whole municipality, the district also paying its share.

The Superintendent may authorise the school commissioners or trustees of any municipality which is not an incorporated town or village municipality, to build and maintain two or more school-houses in any district.

Special Tax

In cases where the municipality is not divided into school districts, the commissioners or trustees may exercise the powers in regard to school property described above, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, and with the approval of the Roman Catholic or the Protestant Committee, as the case may be. They may for this purpose raise by special tax the necessary funds, provided the total amount expended does not exceed, in any one year, $3,000.

The above limitation applies also to taxes levied for the construction of a school-house for a superior school, academy, or model school. The limit is fixed at $1,600 in the case of a tax for an elementary school-house. In either case the corporation may be authorised by the Superintendent to exceed the limit.

Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, and with the approval of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, as the case may be, school commissioners and trustees may devote to the aid and maintenance of superior schools, academies, and model schools under their control, a sum not to exceed in any one year $1,000, to be divided by them among such educational institutions, according to their several wants. The amount thus appropriated must be included in the general tax raised by them.

SchoolTaxes.

(*c.*) *School Taxes.*—It is the duty of the commissioners or trustees to levy by taxation in their municipalities the taxes they deem necessary for the support of the schools under their control. *The sum arising from such taxes must not be less than*

*the sum allowed to such municipality out of the common school fund of the Province.* (This last may be described as the "$ for $ principle," on the analogy of the "£ for £ principle," as understood in the administration of public education elsewhere.)

To enable the commissioners or trustees to receive from the Superintendent their share of the common school fund, they must furnish him with a declaration from their secretary-treasurer that he has actually received a sum equal to that share.

School taxes are imposed uniformly according to valuation, upon all taxable real property in the municipality. They are payable by the owner, occupant, or possessor of the property, and may, in default of payment, become without registration a special charge on such property.

The Superintendent may allow commissioners or trustees to levy upon real estate, situated outside the limits of a town or village, but forming part of the same municipality as such town or village, a tax of not less than one-half the tax levied upon real estate comprised within the limits of the town or village.

The secretary-treasurer of the school commissioners or trustees collects from the ratepayers in the municipality a sum sufficient to pay the salaries of the teachers at the expiration of each half year of their engagement; and his half-yearly report to the Department of Public Instruction must show that this has been done; otherwise the Government grant will not be paid.

Commissioners or trustees who refuse or neglect to pay any teacher his salary, or any part of the salary due to him, may be sued by the Superintendent on behalf of the teacher, the amount of the salary being regarded as a personal debt due to the Superintendent, and payable by him to the teacher, after deduction has been made of all costs incurred by the Superintendent in recovering the amount due to the teacher.

Exemptions

*Exemptions from School Taxes.*—(1) All property belonging to Her Majesty, or held in trust for the use of Her Majesty; (2) all buildings set apart for purposes of education, or of religious worship, parsonage houses, and all charitable institutions or hospitals incorporated according to law, and the land on which such buildings are erected; also all cemeteries; (3) every educational institution receiving no grant from the school corporation of the municipality in which it is situated, and the land on which it is erected, and its dependencies; (4) all property belonging to or used especially for exhibition purposes by agricultural and horticultural societies is exempt from municipal and school taxes, though subject nevertheless to *les travaux mitoyens.* (Statute of 1889. The *travaux mitoyens*, lit. boundary works, are the compulsory repairs to roads.)

The school commissioners or trustees may make such necessary alterations in the valuation roll and collection roll of the municipality as may become necessary by the concession or separation of a lot, or the erection of a building. All such

alterations must be made and published in the manner prescribed for the making and publishing of the valuation and collection rolls.

The school commissioners or trustees may, under authority from the Superintendent, exempt from school contributions any resident ratepayer living more than five miles from the nearest school of his religious faith, provided he does not send his children to such school.

Appeals.

In every case of special tax in a school district, or of a general tax on the whole municipality as above detailed, for building, repairing, &c., school-houses, other than model schools, any of the persons so taxed may appeal to the Superintendent, who may set aside the tax or relieve from it the school districts, or any one of them, so appealing, or may confirm the tax, at his discretion.

When a site for a school-house is chosen by the commissioners or trustees, or when a change is made in the limits of a school district, or when a new school district is established in a municipality, or when the commissioners or trustees refuse or neglect to fulfil any of the functions assigned to them in these respects, the ratepayers interested may at all times appeal by summary petition to the Superintendent, but such appeal is not allowed unless with the approval in writing of three visitors other than the school commissioners or trustees. The decision made by the Superintendent on such appeals is final, but he may from time to time alter or modify any decision given by him on an appeal.

School Site.

*School Site.*—If, after having selected a site for a school-house, the commissioners or trustees cannot make terms with the proprietor respecting the amount offered as indemnity, or in case the proprietor refuses to deliver possession of the land required, the matter is settled by arbitration. The school corporation appoints an arbitrator, and the owner of the land another. A third arbitrator is appointed by the Judge of the Superior Court of the district at the instance of either of the parties to the arbitration. The arbitrators so appointed have all the powers necessary for the summoning, hearing, swearing, and examination of witnesses; and the award of a majority of them is final, and shall designate the party liable for the costs of the arbitration. This award gives power to the commissioners or trustees, upon deposit of the sum of compensation awarded to the persons entitled thereto, to take immediate possession of the land for which the compensation has been awarded.

When a school-district is divided by the creation of a new district or new municipality, the part on which the school-house is situated retains the property and refunds to the other an amount to be established *pro rata* by the valuation of the real property which was taxed for its erection.

The same rule is followed when the religious minority declare themselves dissentient. Unless an understanding to the con-

trary be come to with the minority, the majority keeps the school-house on payment of an amount determined as above.

Union for Model School or Academy.

Two or more school municipalities may unite by mutual agreement in maintaining a model school or an academy, and in erecting a building for it. In these cases the school is under the control of the municipality in which it is situated, but the commissioners or trustees of the other municipalities have the right to be present at all meetings of that municipality, to take part in the discussions, and to vote on all questions respecting the affairs of the academy or model school.

Any school corporation that desires to co-operate in this manner in the erection of a model school or academy must pass a resolution to that effect naming the amount to be levied. The sum may be paid in one amount, but, if it be paid in instalments, at least one instalment must be paid annually. A school corporation that desires to participate in the maintenance of a school of this kind passes a resolution naming the amount to be levied annually for the purpose. The amount named is paid over each year until it is decided by vote of the ratepayers to discontinue the payment. The consent of a majority of the voters must be obtained before the annual amount to be spent in co-operation for an academy or model school can be fixed. For this purpose a special meeting must be held.

The acceptance by the school corporation in which the school is situated, of aid in the erection of a model school or academy granted by any other municipality carries with it the right of the children in the latter municipality to attend the school upon the same conditions as the children of the municipality in which the school is situated.

Monthly Fees.

(*d.*) *Monthly Fees.*—Over and above the taxes levied, the school commissioners and trustees fix the amount to be paid to the secretary-treasurer in monthly fees for the eight school months by the father, or mother, tutor, curator, or guardian of each child of school age. These fees are for the use of the school district in which they are collected.

*Such fees may not in any case exceed* 40 *cents* (i.e., *may not reach the amount of two shillings*), *nor fall below* 5 *cents per month* (i.e., 2½*d.*). They may be diminished in the discretion of the commissioners or trustees according to the means of the parents, the age of the children, and the course of instruction. Higher monthly fees may be asked for in model schools and academies, and for the whole time such schools are in active operation, not for eight school months only.

The monthly school fees shall not be exacted except for each child from seven to fourteen years of age capable of attending school; but, upon payment of such monthly school fees, children from five to seven years and from fourteen to sixteen years have a right to attend the school of the district in which they reside, and those from sixteen to eighteen years the model school of their municipality.

School commissioners or trustees cannot exact monthly school fees from parents—

(1) If they be indigent persons; (2) for insane, deaf, or dumb children; (3) for children who are unable to attend school owing to serious and prolonged illness; (4) for children who are absent from the school municipality for the purpose of receiving their education, or for children in a college or other incorporated educational institution, or one receiving a special grant from the public funds other than schools under the control of the commissioners or trustees.

Any ratepayer in a district where there is no school open may send his children to the school of a neighbouring district situated within the limits of his municipality, by paying the monthly school fee exacted for the children of that district.

The monthly fees payable for children attending a model school, a separate girls' school, or a school kept by some religious community forming a school district, do not form part of the school fund. Such fees are payable directly to the teacher, and are for his or her use, unless a different agreement has been made between the corporation and the teacher.

School commissioners or trustees, in the half-yearly reports which they are bound to transmit to the Superintendent, must state the amount of monthly fees fixed for each district, and the amount actually collected. The Superintendent, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may refuse the school grant for the year if the commissioners or trustees fail to fix the amount of monthly fees to be paid for the children in each district, or to cause the money to be collected.

The payment of the monthly school fees may be exacted in advance, except in municipalities in which the manner of collecting them is regulated by a special act or by a bye-law of the school corporation. (Statute of 1892.)

**Schools for Girls.**

(*e.*) *Schools for Girls.*—The school commissioners or trustees may establish in the municipality a girls' school distinct from that for boys, and such girls' school shall be considered as a school district.

If any religious community has already established an elementary school for girls in any municipality, the community may place its school from year to year or for a term agreed upon under the management of the commissioners or trustees. It is then entitled to all the advantages of ordinary public schools.

**Annual Census of Children.**

(*f.*) *Annual Census of Children.*—Commissioners or trustees must cause to be made every year by their secretary-treasurer a census of the children in each school municipality, distinguishing those who are from five to seven years of age, those from fourteen to sixteen, those from seven to fourteen, and those actually attending school. The secretary-treasurer must transmit this census to the Superintendent in his half-yearly report.

Every father, head of a family, tutor, curator, or guardian who refuses to give to the secretary-treasurer the information

required for the census of children, or who makes a false declaration, incurs a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars.

*Special Powers and Duties of School Trustees.*—Some special regulations determining the powers and duties of school trustees as distinct from school commissioners must now be given. School trustees, it will be remembered, form the school corporation for dissentient schools, *i.e.*, the schools of a dissentient religious minority in a school municipality. Special powers of Trustees

For the management of the schools under their control trustees have in general the same duties as commissioners They are a corporation for the purposes of their own dissentient schools, and are entitled to receive from the superintendent shares of the general school fund, bearing the same proportion to the whole sums allotted from time to time to the municipality as the number of children attending the dissentient school or schools bears to the entire number of children attending school in the municipality at the same time.

Trustees alone have the right of imposing and collecting the taxes upon the dissentient inhabitants.

Whenever the school trustees in two adjoining municipalities are unable to support a school in each municipality, they may unite to establish and maintain under their first management a school situated as near the limits of both municipalities as possible, so as to be accessible to both. In such cases the trustees jointly report their proceedings to the superintendent, who shall remit the share of the common school grant to the secretary-treasurer whose name first appears in the signatures to the report.

In cases of annexation of any territory to a school municipality, the costs incurred for such annexation are at the charge of the municipality to which such territory is annexed. (1892.)

The trustees are entitled to a copy of the collection roll in force, to a copy of the list of children capable of attending school, and to a copy of all other documents in the hands of the school commissioners connected with the management of dissentient schools. If there is no tax imposed, or the tax imposed does not appear to them a proper one, the trustees may, in the months of July and August, impose the taxes deemed necessary by them upon the dissentient inhabitants.

Trustees may constitute their own school-districts independently of the school-districts established by the school commissioners of the municipality; they have the same rights and duties and are subject to the same penalties as school commissioners in respect to the collection and application of moneys levied by them, the rendering and examination of their accounts, and all other matters.

The trustees may also receive the amount of the monthly fees payable for the children of dissentient parents, tutors, or curators, and may institute all suits or prosecutions, and do all other things necessary for the recovery of taxes and monthly fees.

The Secretary-Treasurer.

*The Secretary-Treasurer.*—Every school corporation has an officer called the secretary-treasurer, who is appointed by the school commissioners or trustees, as the case may be, and holds office during their pleasure.

Security and Sureties.

*Security and Sureties.*—Before entering upon his duties the secretary-treasurer is required to give security to the school commissioners or trustees, either by instrument, or by a bond under private seal signed and acknowledged before a justice of the peace. The security is given by at least two solvent sureties to the satisfaction of the school corporation for the total amount of the moneys for which the secretary-treasurer may at any time during his tenure of office be responsible. Security must be given not only for moneys arising from contributions or donations paid into his hands for the support of schools, but also for the general school fund. The security can at any time be renewed at the requisition of the school corporation. The sureties of the secretary-treasurer may, by giving notice of their intention in writing to the secretary-treasurer himself and to the chairman of the school corporation by which he is employed, free themselves at any time from future liability under their bond at the expiration of thirty days after their service of notice. The secretary-treasurer must, within the thirty days following this service of notice, furnish other sureties in lieu of those who have withdrawn. In default of this he cannot discharge any of the functions of his office without becoming liable to a penalty of $20 for each infraction. The same penalty is operative in cases where, after the death, insolvency, or removal of one of the sureties, the secretary-treasurer has failed to supply the place of that surety within thirty days following the notice he is required in such cases to give to the chairman of his school corporation. This notice itself is compulsory under a penalty of $100.

His Duties.

*Duties and powers of Secretary-Treasurer.*—He is the keeper of all the books, registers, plans, maps, archives, and other documents and papers which are either the property of the school corporation or are produced, filed, and preserved in its office. He cannot divest himself of the custody of the archives, except with the permission of the school corporation or under the authority of a competent court.

He attends all meetings of the school corporation and draws up minutes of all its acts and proceedings in a book kept for that purpose. These minutes must be approved by the school corporation, signed by the person presiding at the meeting to which they refer, and countersigned by the secretary-treasurer.

Whenever a bye-law or resolution is amended or repealed, mention must be made of this in the margin of the minutes opposite such bye-law or resolution.

Copies and extracts from all books, registers, archives, documents, and papers preserved in the office of the school corporation which are certified by the secretary-treasurer are evidence of their contents.

The secretary-treasurer collects and has charge of all moneys due or payable to the school corporation. He pays out of the funds of the school corporation all sums of money due by it, whenever authorised to do so. The authorisation of the chairman is sufficient for sums up to $10.

No secretary-treasurer can, under a penalty of $20 for each infraction, (1) grant discharges to ratepayers or other persons indebted to the school corporation for school taxes or other debts, without having actually received in cash or in lawful value the amount mentioned in such discharges, nor (2) lend directly or indirectly to ratepayers or other persons moneys received in payment of school taxes, or belonging to the school corporation.

The secretary-treasurer is bound to keep, in the form prescribed, books of account, in which he enters fully each item of receipt and expenditure. He must keep in the archives all vouchers for his expenditure. He is further bound to keep a "repertory," in which particulars are entered of all reports, apportionments, valuations, collections, judgments, maps, plans, letters, notices, or, generally, of all papers that have been in his possession during his tenure of office.

On office days any interested person, or his attorney for him, may inspect and examine the secretary-treasurer's books of account and vouchers for expenditure, as also all registers and documents in his archives. The secretary-treasurer is bound to deliver, upon payment of his fees, to any person applying for them, copies or extracts from any book, roll, register, document, or other paper which forms part of the archives. Copies must be supplied gratuitously to the Lieutenant-Governor and to members or officers of the school corporation.

No teacher can be appointed secretary-treasurer.

The school commissioners or trustees may at any time remove the secretary-treasurer and appoint another in his place.

The remuneration of the secretary-treasurer must not exceed seven per cent. of the moneys received by him as such, for all the services consistent with the duties of his office, which the school commissioners or trustees may require of him. Nevertheless, the school corporation may, by resolution and with the authorisation of the superintendent, grant a supplementary sum to the secretary-treasurer for the use of his office, as well as for any other specified consideration.

His Assistant.

The secretary-treasurer may, under his signature, from time to time appoint an assistant secretary-treasurer, who has the same rights, powers, privileges, and obligations as himself, except as regards security.

The assistant secretary-treasurer enters into office as soon as he has received written notice of his appointment. He may be removed or replaced at pleasure by the secretary-treasurer. In the exercise of his functions he acts under the responsibility of the secretary-treasurer, and under that of the sureties of that officer. In the event of a vacancy in the office of secretary-

treasurer, his assistant continues to exercise the duties until the vacancy is filled.

Examination of accounts.

*Examination of accounts of Secretary-Treasurer.*—(*a*) By the School Corporation.—He prepares and submits to the school commissioners or trustees in July of every year a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditure of the school municipality for the year ending 30th June of that year. As soon as the statement has been approved by the commissioners or trustees he prepares an abstract of the receipts and expenditure, assets and liabilities, for which abstract he must obtain the approval of the school corporation. This abstract must be read, posted up, or otherwise published at least eight days before the meeting of the ratepayers called by him for the election of school commissioners or trustees (see above). He must furnish a copy of the abstract to any ratepayer upon the payment of twenty cents.

(*b*) By Auditors.—The school corporation appoints one or two auditors to examine and audit the accounts kept by their secretary-treasurer, whether in or out of office. Such auditors are bound to report respecting all accounts of the corporation and all accounts relating to any subject falling within their jurisdiction, whenever the school corporation may require them to do so.

In the case of a special audit of the accounts of the secretary-treasurer, the chairman of the school commissioners or trustees gives written notice of this audit to the secretary-treasurer requiring him to attend, so as to give all the explanations that may be required of him. This notice is served personally or by bailiff. And if the secretary-treasurer refuses or neglects to attend, the auditor proceeds with his work none the less, and forwards his report to the corporation. They then adopt the report in whole or in part, and certify the amount due to the auditor for his services, and communicate the result of their meeting to the secretary-treasurer by serving upon him by bailiff a copy of the resolutions adopted respecting the report.

The secretary-treasurer must, within fifteen days, pay the amount which is found deficient in his accounts. He may, however, contest the auditor's report by giving notice, within fifteen days, to the school corporation. This notice is served upon the chairman by a bailiff. The corporation then forward the auditor's report, together with a copy of their proceedings, of the notice given to them by the secretary-treasurer, and of other documents connected with the matter, to the Superintendent.

The Superintendent then appoints a school inspector or any other person to examine and audit the accounts in presence of the parties or after they have been duly summoned. The inspector or person appointed reports to the Superintendent the procedure followed by him, and the Superintendent then gives his decision, which is final. Debts declared to be such in his decision must be paid without delay, and legal proceedings must be instituted to execute the decision in default of such payment. The decision of the Superintendent fixes the amount of the costs

and expenses of the inspector or other person appointed for this purpose. (For an alternative action open to the Superintendent or the school corporation in such cases see below.)

(*c.*) By the Superintendent.—Where difficulties arise between the school corporation and its secretary-treasurer, in or out of office, or when a written application to the superintendent is made by at least five ratepayers, having for its object the revision of the accounts submitted by the secretary-treasurer, the Superintendent may cause those accounts or copies of them to be laid before him, and may render judgment in detail and upon the whole of them. His judgment has the force of an award of arbitrators between all the parties. The superintendent may, also, himself proceed to the place in question, or appoint a delegate in his stead. The examination must take place on the day and hour and at the place fixed in a notice duly served five days previously by a bailiff upon the corporation and its secretary-treasurer, who shall have a right to attend or to be represented at the examination.

The secretary-treasurer may in certain circumstances apply to the corporation by written notice served by bailiff upon the chairman for the appointment of an auditor to examine his accounts within eight days; in default of his appointment, or in the auditor's default, he may apply by petition to the Superintendent.

Whenever the Superintendent is assured that a secretary-treasurer's accounts have not been rendered, or, having been rendered, are informal, irregular, illegal, fraudulent, or erroneous, he may, in his own individual name, sue the secretary-treasurer before any court of competent jurisdiction, in an action to render accounts, or to secure the reformation, correction, or revision of the accounts so rendered. He may demand that all agreements entered into between the school commissioners or trustees and their secretary-treasurer, or any other person, with reference to such accounts or their rendering be set aside, annulled, or modified in whole or in part. But the Superintendent may not enter into any such suit without first making a demand by notice upon the school commissioners or trustees to institute such action themselves within the delay indicated in the notice. The notice must be signed by the Superintendent, and is served upon the school corporation by a bailiff of the Superior Court. After the delay indicated in the notice has expired, the Superintendent must institute action if the corporation has not done so. The Superintendent has, however, power in any case to intervene to watch proceedings, and advance them in such a suit, if it be brought by the school corporation. And the suits or interventions of the Superintendent are at the expense of the school commissioners or trustees. (This procedure may also be adopted by the Superintendent or by the school corporation in the case provided for above.)

The sureties of any secretary-treasurer may be made parties to any action brought against a secretary-treasurer by the Superintendent.

Lastly, if the school corporation neglect or refuse to institute

proceedings, the Superintendent may in his own name sue any secretary-treasurer in or out of office for the recovery from him of any sum of money which belongs to the school corporation, whether that money arise from the Government grants, the collection of school taxes, monthly fees, or other school dues received by him during the term of his office.

"Fabrique" Schools.

There are certain special rules about *Fabrique* Schools. The *Fabrique* of a parish is the vestry-board or board of churchwardens. The *Fabrique* of any parish and the school commissioners or trustees in charge of it may by mutual agreement unite the *Fabrique* schools in operation with any of the public schools for one or more years. Any *Fabrique* contributing not less than $50 annually towards the support of any school under the management of school commissioners or trustees thereby acquires a right for the *curé* and churchwarden in office to be commissioners for the management of that school only, if they were not so before. But no *Fabrique* may unite its school to those managed by commissioners or trustees of another faith, except under an express and formal agreement between the *Fabrique* and the school corporation of different faith.

Statistics, 1898-99.

This account of the Local Administration may be concluded by the following statistics taken from the Superintendent's Annual Report for 1898–99.

*Roman Catholic and Protestant Schools, Boards of Commissioners and Trustees, Schoolhouses Owned and Leased, Materials of School buildings.*

| General Statistics. | Roman Catholics. | Protestants. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipalities under control of commissioners or trustees. | 1,016 | 304 | 1,320 |
| Schoolhouses belonging to commissioners or trustees. | — | — | 5,126 |
| Schoolhouses leased to commissioners or trustees. | — | — | 406 |
| Houses used for independent schools - | — | — | 270 |
| Total - - - | — | — | 5,802 |
| Wooden houses - - - - - - | — | — | 5,171 |
| Brick houses - - - - - - | — | — | 373 |
| Stone houses - - - - - | — | — | 258 |
| Total - - - | — | — | 5,802 |

## III.—Finance, Provincial and Local.

There is little especially remarkable in the financial arrangements of the Quebec educational system. Accordingly, it will be unnecessary to give the regulations in such detail as seemed desirable in the matter of local authorities.

Schools are maintained (*a*) by grants from the "Common School Fund" of the Province, (*b*) by local school taxes, whether usual or special.

Conditions of aid.

To entitle any school to its share, whether of the general common school fund or of the local school fund (*i.e.*, to grants from the "Common School Fund" of the Province or to apportionment from the school fund of the local authority, whether it be a corporation of school commissioners or of school trustees) it is *requisite* and *sufficient* that the school in question should fulfil the following conditions:—

(1.) The school must be conducted under the management of school commissioners or school trustees in accordance with the regulations.

(2.) The school must have been in actual operation during at least eight months.

(3.) The school must have been attended by at least fifteen children, periods of epidemic or contagious diseases being excepted. (A special indulgence is allowed whenever the school corporation can be shown to have endeavoured in good faith to carry out the law, by which a share of the school fund, general or local, may be paid for each school where there are fifteen or more children of school age, although the school has not been attended by that number during the year.)

(4.) Reports must have been made to the School Corporation by the teacher, and also by at least two of the school commissioners or trustees.

(5.) A public examination must have been held in the school.

(6.) A Report, signed by the majority of the School Corporation and by its secretary-treasurer, must have been transmitted to the Superintendent every six months.

(7.) A sum equal to the grant made by the Legislature for the municipality must have been raised. A special exemption can, however, be made in the case of poor municipalities.

Exemption of municipality

The Superintendent may, upon a representation to the fact that the School Commissioners or trustees have in good faith carried out the provisions of the law, and upon proof of this fact to his satisfaction, exempt the municipality from the whole or part of the tax that would otherwise have to be raised in order to entitle the municipality to its share from the Provincial common school fund. He may pay the amount of share in this case, although the amount of the tax actually levied falls short of the amount required, *i.e.*, although the amount locally raised

be not as great as the amount of share from the Provincial grant.

(8.) Teachers with diplomas must have been employed in the school.

(9.) Teachers must have been paid every six months.

(10.) Only those books authorised by the Roman Catholic or the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction should have been used.

(11.) The Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction or of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee, and the instructions of the Superintendent, must have been observed.

The sum annually voted by the Legislature in aid of poor municipalities is distributed by the Superintendent according to a division made by him and approved by the Committee of the Council of Public Instruction of the religious faith to which such school municipalities belong.

Distribution of Local School Fund.

*The Fund and its distribution.*—The sums constituting the Common School Fund of the Province may be paid by the Superintendent in two semi-annual payments, under two accountable warrants to the Provincial Treasurer to be issued by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Superintendent deposits these sums in some bank, according as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct; and apportions it according to law among the various municipalities. He pays to the school commissioners or trustees the shares belonging to the municipalities they represent by cheques drawn upon the bank and made payable to their order; and he must account according to law for all moneys. The shares must be paid to the school corporations by the Superintendent in two half-yearly payments. The school commissioners or trustees may direct the payment, out of the general (local) school fund in their hands, of such contingent expenses as are not specially provided for in the Regulations

Any sums of money which have not been specially appropriated by provision of the donors, vendors, or others, and all sums arising from the allowance for schools, from school taxes or from any source *other than monthly fees*, form the *school fund* in each municipality under the control of the commissioners or trustees. The *school fund* thus formed is divided, distributed, and employed by them;

(1.) either in proportion to the number of children from seven to fourteen years in each school district capable of attending school; or,

(2.) by making a common fund, out of which the commissioners or trustees pay the expenses occasioned by the payment of teachers' salaries, the maintenance of school houses, the purchase of books, school furniture, and other contingent expenses.

The school commissioners or trustees after having adopted one or the other of these two methods, cannot change it within two years unless by the authority of the Superintendent.

In all cases, the school corporation must deduct from this school fund a sum of eighty dollars for the support of a model school, if there be one in the municipality, in addition to the share which such model school is entitled to receive from the fund.

The girls' school, if there be one in the municipality, is counted as constituting in itself one school district, and the model school as another school district. The share of the moneys to be allotted to the girls' school and the model school is determined by the number of children of the age prescribed for attending school, residing in the school district in which such schools are established.

The Superintendent may refuse the school grant for any year to any municipality in which the commissioners or trustees have not rendered sufficient accounts, accompanied by vouchers, of the application of the school moneys for the years preceding, or for any one of them, whatever be the source whence those moneys were derived.

**Refusal of share in Common School Fund.**

The Superintendent may refuse to pay the whole or any part of the share of the Common School Fund, which would otherwise be payable to any school municipality,—

(1) if his instructions or those of the Council of Public Instruction, or of either of its committees, have been disobeyed; or,

(2) if unqualified teachers have been employed by the commissioners or trustees; or,

(3) if a qualified teacher has been dismissed by the school commissioners or trustees before the end of his engagement, and for no valid or just cause. He may, further, pay out of the share of the municipality such indemnity as appears to him justly due to any teacher unjustly dismissed by the school corporation of that municipality.

**Sum reserved for three special purposes.**

Out of the permanent and additional legislative grant for school purposes in the Province, the following sums may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, be set apart and expended yearly by the Superintendent for the following purposes:—

(1.) A sum for special aid to public schools in poor school municipalities.

(2.) A sum to encourage the publication and circulation of a journal of public instruction.

(3.) A sum towards forming a fund for the support of super-

annuated or worn out public school teachers in the Province, under such regulations as may be from time to time adopted by the Superintendent or by the Council of Public Instruction, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

**Applications of Local School Fund.**

Any sum of money whatever arising from the general or local school fund which is not employed by the School Commissioners, Trustees, or Secretary-Treasurers during the year in which it is received must be deposited by them or placed out at interest, in order to create revenue for the School Corporation.

If in any school district there is no school in operation, the School Commissioners or Trustees deposit the money to which the district would be entitled at interest in some savings or other chartered bank, where, with the consent of the rate-payers of the district, they allow it to accumulate during a term not exceeding four years, to be thereafter used by them either in the purchase of ground or in building a school-house, or towards other educational purposes in the school district.

The Superintendent may authorise the School Corporation in any municipality to apply the share coming for any one year to any school district, the inhabitants of which have contributed nothing or too little during the same year to the common fund of that municipality, in such manner as the Superintendent may direct, for the advancement of education in the municipality, instead of depositing the share in a bank. The amounts already placed in any bank for any school district in like cases may be dealt with in the same manner.

It is not necessary to give in full detail the regulations governing—

*a. Valuation.*

*b. The Imposition of Taxes.*

*c. Their Collection by Seizure..*

*d. New and Special Taxes.*

*e. Voluntary Contributions.*

*f. Collection of Taxes from Corporations, including Religious or Educational bodies,* and

*g. Capitalisation of Debt.*

Nevertheless, certain distinctive features of the school finance of the Province may with advantage be given in rough outline under each of these headings.

**Valuation of property**

*a.* Wherever a *Valuation of Property* has already been made

by order of the municipal authorities, it serves as the basis of the taxes to be imposed for school purposes. A copy of any such valuation must be furnished to the school corporation, on demand, by the municipal council. But if there be no existing property valuation upon which school taxes can be based, the school commissioners or trustees may cause a property valuation to be made by three valuators appointed and authorized by them for that purpose. A new valuation roll is necessary in cases where, a school municipality having been so formed as to include parts of other municipalities, the valuation rolls in force in those municipalities are not uniform. A penalty of ten dollars is attached to neglect on the part of the commissioners or trustees, either to demand a copy of an existing valuation roll or, failing that, to cause one to be made. The commissioners or trustees may amend a valuation roll when they deem it expedient to do so, provided eight days' public notice is given of their intention. Refusal or neglect on the part of persons in possession of an existing valuation applicable to the levying of school taxes to hand over a copy of such valuation to the school corporation on demand carries a penalty of twenty dollars. The persons authorised to make the property valuation upon which school taxes are to be based, have the right to enter at all times in and upon any property to inspect it, and to require from the proprietor or occupant any information calculated to aid in the making or completing of the valuation. Obstruction or refusal on the part of occupants to give relevant or necessary information is punished by a penalty of four dollars. When a valuation for school taxes has once been made, it can only be amended by the authority which ordered it to be made. No person can act as valuator for school purposes unless he is a proprietor of real or personal property in the municipality to the amount of 400 dollars.

Imposition of school taxes.

*b. School taxes* are imposed between July 1 and September 1, in each year, and must be paid at any time on demand. At least thirty days' notice must be given before enforcing payment. School corporations and their secretary-treasurers may, in their discretion, receive the amount of taxes and monthly fees in produce, at prices to be fixed by them. Even though no complaint be made, the commissioners or trustees must examine and amend the collection roll and rectify errors made in transcribing valuations or names of persons taxed; or insert names of persons and descriptions of lands which have been omitted, and strike out those erroneously inserted. The rate-payers must be informed of the day, hour, and place of the meeting at which the roll is to be examined and amended. Any rate-payer may demand that the collection roll be amended in any of the particulars just mentioned, either by producing a complaint in writing before or upon the day fixed for its examination, or by stating his complaint verbally at the examination. The commissioners or trustees must consider all complaints made verbally or in writing and hear all

interested persons present. Amendments to the collection roll must be entered upon it or upon a paper annexed to it with the initials of the secretary-treasurer, and a declaration testifying to their accuracy and determining their number must be annexed to the collection roll under the signatures of the chairman and the secretary-treasurer of the corporation.

Collection by Seizure.

*c. Collection by Seizure*—Public notice of 30 days having been given that payment of school taxes will be enforced, and twenty days after that delay having passed, the collection of school taxes may be enforced by the corporation, either by suit or prosecution, or by a warrant of distress, or by adjudication and sale by the municipality of the property liable for school taxes. A special notice of demand for payment accompanied by a detailed statement of the sums due, must be served by the secretary-treasurer upon ratepayers before proceeding by warrant, distress, or adjudication and sale. Seizure and sale are made under a warrant signed by the chairman of the school corporation, and addressed to a bailiff, who executes it under his oath of office. But the chairman does not incur any personal responsibility in giving and signing such a warrant. He merely acts under the responsibility of the school corporation in whose interest the distress is made. The day and place of sale of the goods and chattels seized must be announced by the bailiff by public notice; and the notice must state the names and quality of the ratepayers whose goods and chattels are to be sold. In the absence of the ratepayer, or if he refuses to open cupboards, chests, &c., the bailiff may, by an order of the chairman of the school corporation or of any justice of the peace, cause the same to be opened in presence of two witnesses with all necessary force. Any ratepayer who has been required to pay as school taxes a larger sum than he owes, or who has already paid, as well as any person having a right of ownership or a privilege on the property seized, may oppose the seizure and sale. His opposition must be supported by an affidavit attesting the truth of the allegations it contains, allowed by a judge of the Superior Court or by a clerk of the Circuit Court of the county or district, or by a clerk of the magistrates' court in the district. One of these authorities must endorse the affidavit and annex to it an order to the bailiff to return the warrant of distress to the Court whence the writ issued. But permission to make an affidavit of opposition is not granted unless a deposit of five dollars be made in the office of the secretary-treasurer, or of a sum equal to that claimed by the warrant, if that sum be less than five dollars. The opposition is subsequently heard and decided according to the ordinary practice of the Court. The proceeds of any sale are distributed by the Court and are paid by the secretary-treasurer according to its order. When no opposition to the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of moveables is made, the bailiff pays over the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the costs of seizure and sale, to the secretary-treasurer; and he applies the proceeds towards the payment of the school taxes, for which the warrant of distress was

issued. If there be any surplus, it is paid by the secretary-treasurer to the ratepayer whose goods and chattels were sold.

*d. New and Special Taxes.*—Whenever a general or special tax in any school municipality is annulled or set aside, the school commissioners or trustees must forthwith, in a summary manner, cause a new tax to be imposed. This new tax is imposed and takes effect for the whole time, past and future, for which the tax so annulled or set aside would have been in force had it been valid. The annulling of a tax does not, however, have the effect of invalidating any payments made under the authority of the tax so annulled, but such payments go towards the discharge of the new tax for the period for which they have been made. The tax so annulled is declared invalid for the future only, and not with regard to any judgments then already rendered to enforce payment. New and special taxes.

It is lawful for the school commissioners and trustees in every school municipality, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon satisfactory proof that the money to be levied had been *bona fide* expended in the construction of model or elementary school-houses, to impose a special assessment for the payment of debts contracted by the commissioners or trustees for the construction of the school houses, over and above the amount allowed by law; and the amount of any such special assessment may also include the cost incurred by municipalities in suits respecting the previous assessment. In cases where a special assessment has been so annulled, the ratepayers who have paid their share have not the right to be reimbursed the amount so paid by them; but, in any subsequent assessment levied for the same purpose, credit is given them for the amounts so paid by them upon the assessment annulled.

The Superintendent may cause *Special Taxes* to be levied in any municipality or district, for the payment of the debts incurred by the school commissioners or trustees within the limits of their powers, or which have been adjudged by a Court of Justice to be due by such municipality or district, and, whenever such debts have been contracted by a municipality subsequently divided into several municipalities, or the limits of which have been subsequently altered, the Superintendent apportions the payment of such debts equitably among the several municipalities liable for them. If there be no funds available for the payment of the sum of money which the school corporation is condemned by judgment to pay, the commissioners or trustees must apply to the Superintendent for authorization to levy a special tax to pay the amount of the judgment. If the Superintendent authorizes such a special tax, a special collection roll must forthwith be prepared. The judgment creditor may obtain the issue of a writ of execution against the school corporation in default, (1) if the Superintendent does not furnish the authority for the special tax within fifteen days from the time when it is demanded from him; (2) if the amount of the special tax which

he has authorized has not been collected; (3) if the school commissioners or trustees have not proceeded to complete the collection roll within the fifteen days following the date of the authorisation by the Superintendent; (4) if the commissioners or trustees refuse or neglect in any manner to proceed with the completion of the collection roll, or to collect the tax, in whole or in part. Such a writ of execution is addressed and delivered to the sheriff of the district in which the school municipality in question is situated, and enjoins him—(1) to levy from the school corporation, with all possible dispatch, the amount of the debt with interest, and the costs of the judgment and of the execution; (2) in default of immediate payment by the school corporation, to seize and sell any moveable property held by it, and any real estate belonging to it, upon which the judgment creditor may have a privilege or hypothec, and of which the seizure and sale may be ordered by the judgment. And in the event of there being no real or personal property to be seized or sold (or if the property is insufficient to satisfy the judgment) an *alias* writ of execution may be issued against the school corporation in default, addressed to the sheriff, and enjoining him—(1) to levy from the school corporation the whole sum (or the sum remaining due, as the case may be) of the debt, with interest and costs including those of the judgment, by apportioning the sum required on all the rateable real property in the school municipality liable for the judgment, in proportion to its value; and (2) to collect the tax imposed by him, and to make a return to the Court of the amount levied and of his proceedings, so soon as the amount of the debt, interest, and costs has been collected, or from time to time as the Court may order. The sheriff may then procure from the secretary-treasurer the valuation roll in force, and, on his refusal to supply this, may take possession of it. If no valuation roll exists, he proceeds to make a valuation of the taxable property himself. The sheriff publishes the special collection roll made by him for this apportionment; and hears and decides all complaints made either in writing or verbally by the ratepayers; and he then makes such amendments to the special collection roll as he may deem right. The special tax is payable at the sheriff's office at the expiration of a delay of thirty days. Almost the same regulations in regard to collection, the special notice for uncollected taxes, opposition, &c., apply in this case as in the case of an ordinary school tax collected by a school corporation. The sheriff finally transmits a copy of his special collection roll, showing therein what amounts have been collected, to the school commissioners or trustees, after having levied the whole amount set forth in the *alias* writ of execution, with interest and costs. And if any surplus remain in his hands it belongs to the school corporation, and is paid over by him to it. All arrears in ordinary school taxes belong to the school corporation. If judgment is rendered for a debt due for the building of a school-house for which a portion only of the school municipality is liable, the judgment, the writ of execution, and the *alias* writ of execution must mention the fact. The tax in

this case is imposed only upon the real property situated in that part of the municipality which is liable under the judgment.

Voluntary Contributions.

*e. Voluntary Contributions.*—When, in any school municipality, the valuation of property has been duly made and the school tax based upon it has been imposed before September 1 in any year, for the then following school year, the persons so taxed, or any other of the inhabitants of such school municipality or school district, may pay as a voluntary contribution into the hands of the secretary-treasurer, the sum required, for the school-year then commenced, to equal the amount of public moneys granted to the municipality out of the school fund for that school year. The payment of such voluntary contribution must be attested on oath before a justice of the peace, by the secretary-treasurer, and by the chairman or other member of the school corporation. This attestation must be transmitted to the Superintendent before November 10. The secretary-treasurer is not empowered to receive the amount of such a voluntary contribution by portions or otherwise than in one and the same payment. He holds the amount in lieu of the fund which would have been raised by taxation for the school year so commenced, and the tax thereupon becomes inoperative for that year in the school municipality or district; but the monthly school fees, and any tax imposed for the erection of school-houses, is levied by the school municipality or district, when they have not been voluntarily paid.

Collection from religious and other corporations.

*f. Collection of Taxes from Corporations.*—The school *commissioners* for a school municipality alone have power to levy taxes on the lands and real estate of corporations and incorporated companies. But they pay over annually to the *trustees* a portion of all the taxes levied by them on corporations or companies, in the same proportion as the Government grant for the same year is divided between them and the trustees. The portion of the taxes levied for the building of school-houses and for the payment of debts which is thus paid over to the trustees, must be set apart by them for the building or repairing of their own school-houses. No religious, charitable, or educational institutions or corporations can be taxed for school purposes on the property occupied by them for the objects for which they were instituted. But they may be taxed by the school commissioners or trustees of the religious majority or minority to which they belong on all property held by them for the purpose of deriving any income for themselves. Such a tax must be used by the school commissioners or trustees, as the case may be, to the exclusive benefit of the religious majority or minority to which they belong, or else in conformity with the declarations which they may make in this respect. When the religious body to which they belong is not obvious, and where no such declaration has been made, the properties must be dealt with for the purposes of school-taxes in the same manner as is prescribed for the properties of other corporations and of incorporated companies.

Any non-resident proprietor may declare in writing to the school commissioners and trustees his intention of dividing his taxes between the schools of the majority and those of the minority. In that case the school commissioners continue to levy and receive such taxes and pay over to the trustees such part or proportion of them as the proprietor may direct to be so paid over.

**Capitalisation of debt.**

*g. Capitalisation.*—Any school corporation in a city or town may, with the authorisation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, capitalise the debts by it lawfully contracted or to be contracted, and stipulate for the payment thereof by annuities covering a period of not more than fifty years. Such annuities include the interest and the proportion of the capital which is to be paid yearly to extinguish the debt at the date agreed upon. The corporation may, with the authorisation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, issue, for the payment of such annuities, debentures maturing every six months or every year until the loan is paid off. (Statute of 1893.)

**Statistical Tables.**

This section of the subject may be concluded and illustrated by two statistical tables. The second of these gives in some detail the sources and applications of school funds, whether provincial or municipal (*i.e.*, local) :—

(i.) Amounts Expended on Public Instruction in 1889-90.

| | $ | cts. | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Amounts voted by the Legislature :* | | | | |
| Ordinary and special grants - - | 386,835 | 00 | | |
| Amounts voted in aid of literary and scientific institutions - - - | 19,650 | 00 | | |
| | | | 406,485 | 00 |
| *Amounts paid by the Ratepayers :* | | | | |
| Annual taxes - - - - - - | 815,313 | 00 | | |
| Special taxes - - - - - - | 87,495 | 00 | | |
| Monthly contributions - - - | 244,972 | 00 | | |
| Amounts expended by institutions of superior education - - - | 1,292,617 | 00 | | |
| | | | 2,440,397 | 00 |
| Total* - - - - - | | | 2,846,882 | 00 |

* At $5 to £1 the amounts are : Legislature, £81,297 ; Ratepayers, £488,079½. Total, £569,376½.

(ii.) (Compiled from statistics in the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Year 1896–97.)

## GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE COST OF EDUCATION.

| COUNTIES. | Value of Taxable Real Estate. | Municipal Contributions. | | | Government Contributions. | | | Contributions of Subsidised Schools. | Total. | Number of School-houses. | Value of School-houses, Furniture, and School Appliances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Annual Taxes. | Special Taxes. | Monthly Contributions. | For Public Schools. | For Superior Education. | For Poor Municipalities. | | | | |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | | $ |
| Argenteuil | 2,033,450 | 11,327 | 709 | 2,887 | 1,670.66 | 597.91 | 750.46 | 2,130 | 20,072.03 | 87 | 48,910 |
| Beauharnois | 5,259,276 | 15,303 | 1,200 | 2,547 | 1,790.34 | 1,295.39 | — | 20,130 | 42,265.73 | 57 | 291,190 |
| Charlevoix | 3,757,909 | 5,782 | 167 | 774 | 2,046.87 | 459.86 | 417.19 | 3,280 | 12,926.92 | 96 | 52,750 |
| Deux-Montagnes | 3,711,152 | 10,469 | 1,358 | 352 | 1,582.62 | 289.65 | 96.81 | 6,480 | 20,628.08 | 69 | 83,610 |
| Gaspé | 1,897,121 | 12,303 | 450 | 1,455 | 2,953.89 | 398.55 | 1,911.36 | 1,300 | 20,772.10 | 125 | 35,695 |
| Hochelaga | 38,929,293 | 103,882 | 8,833 | 15,552 | 7,402.17 | 1,287.22 | — | 54,342 | 191,298.39 | 75 | 1,004,739 |
| Iberville | 3,635,433 | 10,052 | 1,055 | 654 | 1,279.51 | 329.74 | — | 14,533 | 27,903.25 | 61 | 141,620 |
| Joliette | 4,891,666 | 10,890 | 271 | 396 | 2,460.81 | 956.26 | 69.53 | 25,154 | 40,197.60 | 90 | 201,090 |
| Laprairie | 3,821,213 | 6,607 | 156 | 361 | 963.16 | 272.72 | — | 2,535 | 10,894.88 | 32 | 38,900 |
| Maskinongé | 4,721,145 | 8,848 | — | 563 | 1,911.80 | 236.18 | 73.36 | 8,267 | 19,899.34 | 67 | 103,855 |
| Missisquoi | 5,319,693 | 16,135 | 448 | 1,470 | 2,012.67 | 1,307.80 | 509.96 | 17,340 | 39,223.43 | 110 | 136,800 |
| Napierville | 3,150,928 | 6,919 | 139 | 318 | 1,085.34 | 204.98 | — | 6,428 | 15,094.32 | 39 | 72,045 |
| Ottawa | 5,422,001 | 46,563 | 2,858 | 8,912 | 6,505.47 | 1,442.43 | 1,734.38 | 4,801 | 72,816.28 | 226 | 209,283 |
| Pontiac | 1,635,821 | 16,508 | 1,226 | 1,913 | 2,182.09 | 569.33 | 1,024.94 | — | 23,423.36 | 106 | 37,900 |
| Quebec, County of | 4,793,479 | 11,133 | 360 | 2,778 | 2,594.18 | 916.16 | 421.04 | 27,605 | 45,807.38 | 72 | 276,500 |
| Richelieu | 4,205,917 | 10,543 | — | 928 | 2,294.42 | 515.61 | — | 12,006 | 26,287.03 | 60 | 161,075 |
| Saguenay | 254,564 | 1,092 | 271 | 350 | 904.15 | 178.24 | 2,099.20 | 1,356 | 6,249.59 | 22 | 15,690 |
| Témiscouata | 3,586,908 | 13,237 | 1,054 | 1,828 | 2,778.30 | 556.49 | 502.19 | 8,722 | 28,677.98 | 137 | 126,755 |
| Vaudreuil | 3,881,754 | 9,736 | 1,203 | 873 | 1,217.18 | 1,110.51 | 30.90 | 23,706 | 37,876.59 | 52 | 148,650 |
| Wolfe | 2,100,494 | 9,655 | 1,010 | 931 | 1,671.31 | 175.00 | 193.05 | 2,863 | 16,498.36 | 91 | 36,107 |
| Yamaska | 4,434,476 | 11,226 | 824 | 717 | 2,370.24 | 382.32 | — | 9,237 | 24,756.56 | 94 | 118,335 |

## IV.—School Visitors and School Inspection.

*School Visitors.*—Certain persons are *ex officio* "visitors" with power to visit any public school in any municipality whether in town or country. But no visitor is entitled to visit a school belonging to inhabitants not of his own religious faith.

**Visitors for the whole Province.**

*a.* The school visitors for the whole province are—

(1.) members of the Roman Catholic, or of the Protestant, Committees of the Council of Public Instruction,

(2.) Judges of the Supreme Court, of the Court of Queen's Bench, and of the Superior Court, who are resident in the Province of Quebec,

(3.) Members of the Federal Parliament, who are resident in the Province,

(4.) members of the Legislature of Quebec,

(5.) the Secretaries of the Department of Public Instruction.

(6.) The Superintendent of Public Instruction, as visitor-general of all public schools, may take cognizance of disputes arising between school commissioners or trustees and teachers, and give a final decision.

**Visitors in their own districts only.**

*b.* School inspectors are *ex officio* visitors of academies and model schools under the control of school commissioners or trustees in their districts of inspection, and it is lawful for any inspector to visit the schools within any district of inspection other than that assigned to him on receipt of an order from the Superintendent. An Inspector who holds such an order may report on the schools he visits outside his own district.

*c.* The following are visitors only for the municipality in which they reside;

(1.) Roman Catholic Priests and Protestant Ministers;

(2.) Members of the Council of Arts and Manufactures;

(3.) The Mayor and Justices of the Peace;

(4.) The Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and Senior Captains of the Militia.

Each visitor is entitled to examine the regulations and other documents relative to each school, and to obtain all other information concerning it. A visitor may be present at examinations held by any board of examiners and may interrogate the candidates who offer themselves for examination, and give his opinion upon them.

**School Inspection.**

The districts into which the Province is divided for the purpose of school inspection are identical with the judicial districts. And each Inspector is *ex officio* a justice of the peace of the district for which he is appointed.

The initiative in the appointment of School Inspectors comes

from the Roman Catholic or from the Protestant Committee. They recommend the appointment of one or more Inspectors for a certain judicial district to the Lieutenant-Governor, who makes the appointment for such a period as he deems necessary.

The Inspector's duties are defined thus by statute :—

Duties of Inspectors.

(1.) to examine the school-teachers, and the schools and school-houses under their control in each school municipality;

(2.) to inspect the accounts of the secretary-treasurers, and the register of the school commissioners or school trustees of every such municipality;

(3.) to ascertain whether the provisions of the laws and regulations respecting public instruction are there carried out and obeyed.

In the performance of his duties each Inspector must comply with the instructions given to him by the Superintendent, in accordance with the regulations of the Committee of the Council of Public Instruction of the religious faith which he himself professes.

Unless otherwise defined or limited by the instrument appointing him, each such inspector has all the powers and authority of the Superintendent with reference to his visits and examinations. And when an Inspector makes his visits the secretary-treasurer of the municipality and all teachers of a public school in it are bound to exhibit to him all the documents in their charge belonging to or in any way relating to their respective offices. Every refusal or neglect to do so, when requested by an Inspector, carries with it a penalty of eight dollars.

No person can be appointed School Inspector unless,

Qualifications.

(1.) he has attained the age of twenty-five years;

(2.) he has obtained a diploma for teaching in an academy, model school, or elementary school;

(3.) he has taught in a school for a period of at least five years,

(4.) at least five years have elapsed since he discontinued teaching in a school,

(5.) he has been examined before the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee, or before a sub-committee of examiners appointed by one or the other of those Committees, upon his fitness and ability to fulfil the duties of the office in accordance with the regulations which each Committee may make.

Salaries.

Each Inspector is paid such a sum as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council deems adequate remuneration for the duties performed by him. But his salary can in no case exceed the rate of $1,200 (£240) per annum. In all cases in which an Inspector is appointed by the Superintendent to make any special inspection, inquiry, or investigation in any municipality, the travelling and other expenses of the Inspector are paid by the party designated by the Superintendent. The person who is to pay the expenses of inspection is determined by the Superintendent

upon the report of the Inspector. These last regulations apply only to inspections or inquiries which do not take place at the time of the Inspector's ordinary visit to the schools of the municipality in question.

**Instructions and Number.** Instructions to School Inspectors are from time to time issued from the Department of Public Instruction These are written by the Superintendent, and deal with particular points of importance for the time being. There is no annual publication issued to Inspectors similar to the "Revised Instructions to H.M. Inspectors" issued in England and Wales.

In 1897–8 there were 42 Inspectors.

**Inspector's Return.** The following is a specimen taken at random from the Annual Report for 1897–8, of the returns made by Inspectors to the Superintendent. In two cases, it would seem, no visit was paid by an Inspector to the schools.

| MASKINONGÉ COUNTY. Municipality. | Grade of Institution. | Whether under Control of Commissioners or not. | Value of immoveable Property. | Expenditure for the Year. | Teachers. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Male Religious or Nuns. | Male. | Female |
| | | | $ | $ | | | |
| *a.* Maskinongé .. | Model School Mixed | Under control | 1,200 | 375 | — | 1 | 1 |
| *b.* Rivière du Loup | Academy Boys | Under control and independent | 15,000 | 1,060 | 4 *Frères de l'Instruction Chrétienne* | — | — |
| *c.* Rivière du Loup | Model Conventual | Independent | 19,300 | 3,538 | 10 *Soeurs de l'Assomption* | — | 2 |
| *d.* Dumontier .. | Model Mixed | Under control | 1,200 | 225 | — | — | 2 |
| *e.* St. Paulin .. | Model Conventual | Under control and independent | 8,725 | 841 | 6 *Soeurs de l'Assomption* | — | — |
| *f.* Ste. Ursule .. | Model Conventual | Under control and independent | 30,640 | 7,420 | 3 *Soeurs de la Providence* | — | 1 |
| *g.* Ste. Ursule .. | Model Boys | Under control | 1,700 | 231 | — | 1 | 1 |

| Municipality. | Value note based solely on examination of the Annual Report. | Total Pupils. | Grants out of the Superior Education Fund. | From the Inspection Bulletins. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | State of School House. | State of Furniture. | Is the Teacher competent? | Is there Progress? | General Note on School. |
| | | | $ | | | | | |
| *a.* Maskinongé .. | Very Good | 75 | 35.08 | Fair | Fair | Yes | Yes | Very Good |
| *b.* Rivière du Loup | Very Good | 208 | 35.08 | Very Good | Good | Yes | Yes | Very Good |
| *c.* Rivière du Loup | Very Good | 244 | 35.08 | — | — | — | — | — |
| *d.* Dumontier .. | Good | 88 | 26.33 | Good | Good | Yes | Yes | Very Good |
| *e.* St. Paulin .. | Very Good | 93 | 43.84 | — | — | — | — | — |
| *f.* Ste. Ursule .. | Very Good | 119 | 35.08 | Very Good | Good | Yes | Yes | Excellent |
| *g.* Ste. Ursule .. | Very Good | 66 | 22.28 | Fair | Fair | Yes | Yes | Fair |

The Roman Catholic or the Protestant Committee may, upon complaint to that effect, cause an inquiry to be held into the conduct of any Inspector of Schools accused of bad conduct, immorality, or intemperance, or serious neglect in the execution of his duties. After the inquiry, all the documents are forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, "praying, if there be occasion, for the dismissal of such Inspector and the cancelling of his commission." If an Inspector is dismissed in this manner he cannot afterwards hold office. Inspectors are strictly prohibited from having any interest, direct or indirect, in the sale of books or school supplies in their inspection districts. Dismissal of Inspector.

The following passage from a circular issued by the present Superintendent in October, 1897 (Annual Report for 1896–7), is of interest as being typical of the instructions given to Inspectors from headquarters. Other instructions issued in the same year and dealing with the special subject of the *Pedagogical lectures* to teachers then instituted will be found under that head in Section V. Circular of 1897.

"By an Order-in-Council dated the 6th inst., the Government has confirmed the decision taken by the Roman Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction to replace your autumn inspection by a series of Pedagogical lectures which you will be called upon to give to the teachers of your inspection districts:

"1. To respond to the desire of the Roman Catholic Committee, you will organise this course by calling together in the village or in some central spot in each parish, all the teachers who teach therein. These lectures, to the extent of four or five, should last two days.

"2. You will notify the teachers at least eight or ten days beforehand of the day and hour that the lectures will be given in the respective parishes.

"3. In the event of there being several school municipalities in the parish, the lectures shall be given for all the teachers in such parishes. The same may be done in the case of two or three school municipalities of adjoining parishes when there are not more than three or four teachers in one of such municipalities.

"4. Teachers who have to travel to attend the lectures will receive compensation at the rate of seventy-five cents per diem. You will take notice of their presence at the lectures, and forward their names and addresses to the Department of Public Instruction.

"At the conclusion of your visit you will also send to me a report containing your remarks on the result of these conferences, both from a pedagogical point of view, and with regard to their effect on the minds of the School Boards.

"5. Teachers may give their pupils a holiday during the two days which these lectures last.

"6. It is desirable that the parish priest and the school commissioners should attend the lectures to enhance their value and to increase their efficiency.

"7. With a view of establishing as much uniformity as possible in the instruction to be given to the teachers, I take the opportunity of sending to you, with the present circular, some lectures which have been carefully prepared, and which you may study so as to be able to make use of them by adding such remarks as you may deem advisable and the instruction you may consider yourself called upon to give.

"8. I have no doubt that you yourselves will attach importance to these lectures; that you will display zeal in delivering them. You know, as I do, that many of our male teachers, and above all that a great many of our female teachers, have not had the advantage of attending the Normal School, and have not received the necessary professional training. The instructions you will give them will therefore be of very great assistance to them, and will open up entirely new horizons to several of them.

"In addition to the subjects dealt with in the lectures I send you, strongly recommend the teachers not to make their pupils learn anything by heart that they have not clearly explained to them; to carefully prepare their lessons and all explanations they have to give on the following day, even to the smallest children, so as to be understood by them; to study thoroughly so as to develop their own knowledge and make their teaching more beneficial. They will highly appreciate all this advice. You may also advise them to sometimes go beyond the teaching of the class subjects to give the children judicious instruction respecting the duties they will afterwards be called upon to perform when they leave school.

"Tell them to thoroughly inculcate upon the minds of the children great respect for paternal, civil, and religious authority. Let them warn them against intemperance, the source of so many evils, and against the extravagance that impoverishes our country parts. Let them recommend them to avoid quarrels and law suits, and let them lay great stress in the presence of the children on the necessity of honesty in contracts. Let them also teach them good manners, and insist upon politeness and cleanliness. They can be made to highly prize in school the benefits conferred by agriculture, in order to make the children like that calling; and let them not neglect to instil into their minds great love of country—in a word, please impress upon the teachers the necessity of making their schools attractive, and study agreeable to their pupils by not only carefully preparing their teaching but by reciting anecdotes culled chiefly from the history of Canada.

"With regard to the moral education of the children, about which you will have to speak to the school teachers, I cannot do better than repeat to you the admirable circular that M. Guizot addressed to the teachers of France in 1833. The words

of that distinguished man are more than ever applicable at the present time.

"'As regards moral education,' wrote M. Guizot, 'I rely chiefly upon you. In you, a desire to do well is indispensable. You are not ignorant of the fact that this is beyond a doubt the most important and most difficult part of your mission. You are aware that in confiding a child to you, each family asks you to return to it an honest man, and the country a good citizen. You see that virtue does not always follow upon enlightenment, and the lessons imbibed in childhood might become opposed to it, if they addressed themselves merely to its intelligence. Let the teacher, therefore, not hesitate to assume the rights of the family by giving his first care to the inward culture of his pupil's soul. Just as he should avoid opening his school to sectarian and party spirit and bringing up the children in religious or political doctrines which lead them to revolt against the authority of home counsels, so should he rise above the passing quarrels which agitate society to endeavour unceasingly to propagate and strengthen those imperishable principles of morality and reason, without which universal order is imperilled, and to sow deeply in their young hearts those seeds of virtue and of honour which age and passions will never stifle.

"'Faith in Providence, the holiness of duty, submission to paternal authority, the respect due to law and authority and the rights of all: such are the sentiments which he should endeavour to foster. Never by his conversation or by his example should he run the risk of weakening in the minds of the children the veneration due to what is good. Never by words of hatred or revenge should he predispose them to those blind prejudices which create, as it were, hostile nations in the very bosom of the nation itself. The peace and concord which he maintains in his school, should, if possible, prepare calmness for future generations.'

"I am happy to inform you that the Government has been pleased to comply with the request of the Roman Catholic Commissioners of the Council of Public Instruction, and to send free of charge "l'Enseignement Primaire" to each of the primary schools under control of Roman Catholic Commissioners and Trustees.

"This decision has been taken with a view of assisting teachers in their arduous tasks, of keeping them informed with respect to the progress of education, and of further developing their pedagogical knowledge.

"This review, under the management of an active and zealous teacher, and edited by competent writers, will be of great assistance to teachers, by showing them the best methods of teaching, and by becoming the faithful interpreter of the national aspirations of the people; therefore, each school will receive 'l'Enseignement Primaire' free of charge, and it will be the property, not of the teacher, but of the school itself.

"I beg you to see that the numbers of this review are carefully preserved in each school, so that at the end of the year they

may be bound together and form the numbers of a pedagogical library.

"Please instruct the secretary-treasurer of your school municipality to have this review bound every year, and to cause to be printed on the cover the name of the school municipality and the number of the district to which it belongs.

"The teachers must not appropriate the numbers of 'l'Enseignement Primaire' at the end of the year, but send them to the office of the secretary-treasurer in order that he may get them bound during the vacation. They must also obtain themselves from the post-office of their parish the numbers of the reviews that are addressed to their schools."

## V.—Teachers: Training and Diplomas.

*Normal Schools.*—The Regulations touching Normal Schools are, briefly, as follows:—

**Financial Provision.**

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may adopt all needful measures for the establishment in the Province of one or more normal schools, containing one or more model schools, for the instruction and training of teachers of public schools in the science of education and the art of teaching. He may select the location of such schools, and cause to be erected or procured and furnished the buildings requisite for the purpose. To provide for the purchase of such sites and for erecting the buildings he may order that the sum of $8,000 be yearly set aside out of the superior education income fund and appropriated to form a fund called "The Normal School Building Fund of the Province of Quebec." Any sum so set apart yearly may be invested and placed at interest as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct, and the income and interest shall, like the principal, form part of the fund. The moneys realised by the sale of any site and buildings, acquired for normal school purposes and not deemed convenient for such purposes, is also added to the fund and is invested and dealt with in the same manner as the other sums. It is the Lieutenant-Governor in Council who directs such a sale to be made. Any excess of the normal school building fund not actually required for the purpose for which the fund was constituted may, in the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, either revert to and form part of the superior education income fund of the Province, or be invested as part of it and to the benefit of that fund.

Besides the annual sum set apart out of the superior education income fund, there is also allowed yearly out of the common school fund for the Province a sum not exceeding $6,000, to defray the salaries of officers and other contingent expenses of normal schools; and a sum not exceeding $4,000 is allowed yearly out of the common school income fund, as an aid to facilitate the attendance of teachers in training at normal schools.

And in case these two sums are found insufficient, the

Lieutenant-Governor in Council may order that a certain sum be yearly appropriated out of the common school income fund for the support and maintenance of normal schools. The sum so set apart and appropriated yearly must not exceed in any one year the sum of $10,000.

Thus it will be seen that the support of the normal schools comes mainly from two sources—the superior education income fund and the common school fund. By this method the normal schools are recognised as a particular type of secondary schools having for their special object the training of teachers for elementary schools.

Regulations are made by the Council of Public Instruction or by its Roman Catholic and its Protestant Committee, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for the management of normal schools, for prescribing the terms and conditions upon which students shall be received and instructed in them, the course of instruction to be followed, the mode and manner in which registers and books shall be kept and diplomas granted to students; and the form in which shall be made the reports which the principal of each normal school is required to make to the Superintendent.

Superintendent's Control.

Normal schools are under the control of the Superintendent, who makes from time to time such arrangements for their establishment and maintenance as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct. The principal of each normal school reports to the Superintendent, giving such details as he may require. The professors, directors, and principals are appointed or removed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, according as such appointments or removals concern Roman Catholic or Protestant normal schools. The principal of every normal school must, before admitting any pupil into his school, make him sign, in presence of two witnesses, a document or obligation by which he binds himself to pay his board and to pay such sum as may be required, according to the conditions which shall, from time to time, be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. A father, tutor, or friend may sign such a document and bind himself personally for payment of the sum. The Attorney-General, in the name of the principal and upon his recommendation, may sue for the recovery of all sums due in a competent court of justice. The principal must account to the Superintendent for all sums collected under such documents.

Diploma.

On the presentation by any student to the Superintendent of a certificate under the hand and seal of the principal of any normal school that the student has gone through a regular course of study therein, the Superintendent may grant a diploma of qualification to the student, which shall be valid, until revoked for some breach of good conduct or of good morals. By virtue of this diploma and while it remains valid, the holder is eligible to be employed as teacher according to

the grade of the diploma obtained by him, in any academy model school, or elementary school under the control of school commissioners or trustees.

The following is taken from the yearly report made to the Superintendent by the Principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School (Montreal), for 1897–8:—"By drawing up programmes causing examinations to be passed, the Government has raised the level of the knowledge which the teacher should possess. That was the starting point, it was necessary; but we must not stay there for ever. It is not sufficient that the teachers be educated, they must also have acquired as great an experience as possible of children and of the application of pedagogical principles. With the exception of those who have been trained in the Normal Schools and teaching communities, how many are there who have any idea of the necessity of a good method for properly teaching the elements of arithmetic or merely of reading? Or, if they have studied it, how many of them can take advantage of it?"

The Superintendent remarks in this connection that "among other remedies which have been sanctioned by experience in the old world, a suggestion has been made that all persons who desire to teach should be compelled to pass some time on trial under a teacher of some years' standing"—alluding, one may suppose, to the pupil-teacher and "provisional-assistant-teacher" system of England and Wales (Articles 34 and 49 Elementary Day School Code, 1900). The Superintendent says "this trial might be of greater or less duration. Six months would suffice to effect a complete change in a great many schools, and in the end perhaps the value of well trained teachers would be understood."

**Normal Schools for Girls.**

*From the Superintendent's Annual Report for* 1897–8.—"The good result of the pedagogical lectures shows how deserving of the attention of the Legislature is the foundation of Normal Schools for girls. I have had the honour of pointing out on several occasions how necessary is the establishment of such schools, and I consider that this is the first step to be taken in the reforms to be effected. Moreover, I merely express the opinion of the Roman Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction."

There are only two Normal Schools for girls in the Province, one at Montreal for Protestants and the other at Quebec for Roman Catholics. Successive annual Reports have pointed out to the Government that no very decided results can be expected from elementary schools until more such institutions for the training of women teachers have been founded. The need seems to be greater among the Roman Catholics, and several Normal Schools are in reality needed now to provide training adequate to the number of women teachers in Roman Catholic schools.

*Pedagogical Lectures.* — These were inaugurated in the autumn of 1897, and have supplied a long felt want. They have to a certain extent made up for the absence of professional training in a great many teachers. "Of course they cannot

supply the special knowledge which those who propose to become teachers could acquire in a Normal School; nevertheless the good effects have shown themselves in the very first year. There has been an improvement in a great many of the persons in charge of schools; they have taught with more method."

The following were the regulations on this subject given out in 1897 :—

"1st. That, in the future, the School Inspectors shall not be obliged to make more than one visit to the schools in their respective districts, and that such visit shall be at the end of the school year;

"2nd. That the autumn visits shall be replaced by pedagogical lectures, which the School Inspectors shall give to the teachers in the schools of their inspection districts;

"3rd. That these lectures shall be under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and shall be given on the days and at the places fixed by the School Inspectors, who shall give notice of them to the teachers;

"4th. That the teachers who will be obliged to travel to attend these lectures shall receive an indemnity of seventy-five cents per day; the lectures not to last more than two days;

"5th. That the teachers may give holidays to their pupils during the two days that the lectures shall last."

*The Boards of Examiners for Teachers' Diplomas.*—(i.) *Central Board;* (ii.) *Boards for Quebec and Montreal;* (iii.) *Boards for other cities, towns, or counties.*

(i.) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, constitute by proclamation a Central Board of Examiners for the examination of candidates for teachers' diplomas. The Central Board, when constituted, alone has the right of issuing diplomas valid for the schools under the control of the Committee upon whose recommendation the Board was constituted. This Central Board must consist of five members and a secretary, who are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee, as the case may be. Its duties when constituted are or would be,

*a.* To prepare the examination questions in the different subjects prescribed,

*b.* To submit the examination questions to the candidates at certain centres,

*c.* To examine the answers given by the candidates and after due deliberation, to grant diplomas to the candidate deemed worthy.

The examinations conducted by the Central Board are held at such time and place and in such manner as may be prescribed from time to time by the regulations of the Committee upon whose recommendation the Central Board of Examiners was constituted. The fees payable by the candidates are used towards defraying the expenses of the Central Board.*

(ii.) The Boards of Examiners for the cities of Quebec and Montreal do not, like the Central Board, depend for their existence on the recommendation of another body, but are constituted by statute. They are composed of fourteen persons, one-half of whom are Roman Catholics and the other half Protestants. The Lieutenant-Governor appoints the members upon the recommendation of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Committees of the Council of Public Instruction. The Boards examine candidates for teachers' diplomas and deliver or refuse to each, as the case may require, a diploma after due examination. The Board is in each case divided into two divisions, Roman Catholic and Protestant, and separately performs the duties imposed upon it.

(iii.) Other Boards of Examiners besides those for Quebec and Montreal may be at any time and for any city, town, county, or counties, be established by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council upon the recommendation of either Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. Every Board so constituted by proclamation is composed of not less than five nor more than ten members; and, as is the case with the Boards for Quebec and Montreal, these Boards may be organised in two divisions, Roman Catholic and Protestant, each of which separately performs the duties devolving on it, if the Lieutenant-Governor so orders upon the report of either Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

**Duties.** It is the duty of every Board of Examiners, (1) to meet at

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* *Central Board of Examiners.*—"A regulation orders the foundation of a central board of examiners, which alone, with the normal schools, shall have the right to grant certificates of capacity, allowing the holders thereof to teach in Roman Catholic Schools. By this means it is hoped that certificates will have more prestige and greater value in the eyes of the public. The local boards of examiners will be abolished.'—*From the Report for* 1896.

10 a.m. on the twentieth day after nomination to choose a president, vice-president, and secretary; (2) to hold examinations in accordance with the regulations of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee, as the case may be; and after due examination to grant or refuse, as the case may require, diplomas to the candidates presenting themselves for examination; (3) to admit to examination no candidate who is not provided with a certificate of good moral character, signed by the *curé* or minister of his own religious faith, and by at least three school commissioners or school trustees or school visitors of the locality in which he has resided for the previous six months, and with a certificate of his age, which must be of the age fixed by the Roman Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for Roman Catholic candidates, and by the Protestant Committee for Protestant candidates; (4) to require all candidates for a model or elementary school diploma to pay to the secretary of the board of examiners the sum of two dollars, and for an academy diploma, the sum of three dollars (such sums are not returned to candidates who have failed to obtain the diploma, but these may present themselves a second time at the next examination without paying further fees); (5) to deliver to each candidate deemed worthy, a diploma as a teacher, signed by the president, or vice-president, and the secretary, sealed with the seal of the Board, bearing a date and distinctly indicating:

*a.* That the candidate has provided the requisite certificates of moral character and of age;

*b.* His age, residence, and religious belief;

*c.* The grade of the diploma granted;

*d.* The language which the diploma authorises the candidate to teach;

(6) to classify the candidates in these grades, namely, elementary, model school, and academy grades; (7) to enter the names and surname of each candidate admitted, as well as the grade to which he belongs; (8) to require, in the course of examination, proof of the following qualifications, namely:—

*a.* For teachers of elementary schools, such qualifications as will enable them to teach, with success, reading, writing, the elements of grammar, geography, and arithmetic as far as the rule of three;

*b.* For teachers of model schools, in addition to the foregoing, such qualifications as will enable them to teach grammar, analysis, composition, geography, use of globes,

arithmetic in all its branches, the elements of mensuration book-keeping, and linear drawing;

*c.* For teachers of academies (besides the qualifications required for the above-mentioned two grades of teachers) all the branches of a classical education.*

*d.* And for all grades of teachers such other qualifications as may be required by the regulations passed from time to time by either Committee of the Council of Public Instruction and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council;

(9) to keep a correct list of candidates admitted to the right of teaching; (10) to give notice to the Superintendent of the admission of each candidate to the right of teaching, within fifteen days after such admission; (11) to keep or cause to be kept a register of their proceedings properly signed for each meeting and containing lists of candidates, candidates admitted, certificates of age and moral character, &c.; (12) to have a particular seal and to make use of the forms of diplomas furnished by the Superintendent. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time modify the details of the duties above given upon the recommendation of either of the Committees of the Council or of the Superintendent.

**Validity of Diplomas.**

The diplomas granted to teachers by a board of examiners are valid only for the grade of schools for which they were granted and within the limits which may from time to time be prescribed. The Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee may, from time to time, provide in such manner and under such conditions as may be deemed expedient, for requiring any teacher, holding any diploma granted by any board of examiners, to submit to examination *de novo*, by such board; and, in default of any such teacher doing so, or in the case of failure of the teacher from any cause to obtain a new diploma, the diploma previously granted becomes null and void. Such procedure can only be taken with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

All persons desiring to act as teachers under these regulations or under any special act for the encouragement of education must, unless provided with a diploma from one of the normal schools of the Province, undergo an examination before one of the boards of examiners in the Province and obtain a diploma.

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* How far changes may have been introduced in this matter cannot be ascertained from documents available. It is, however, notable that, so long ago as 1874, the Superintendent in his Annual Report pointed out that the curriculum of academies was too extensive. "It would be doubtless much better to restrict the studies to a more limited field, with the certainty of thoroughly going over the ground."

School commissioners and trustees, and all persons entrusted with the management of schools, may employ as teachers only those who are provided with diplomas, on pain of losing their share of the grants made for the encouragement of education. Nevertheless, any priest, minister, and ecclesiastic, and every person who is a member either of a religious order instituted for educational purposes or of a religious community of women, is exempt from undergoing an examination before any board of examiners.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS RESPECTING TEACHERS—1897–8.

| Teachers in Elementary and Model Schools, and Academies. | Without Certificates. | With Certificates. | Certificates for | | | Certificates from | | Average Salary of Teachers with Certificates | | Total number of Teachers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Elementary Schools. | Model Schools. | Academies. | Normal Schools. | Board of Examiners. | In Elementary Schools. | In Model Schools and Academies. | |
| | | | | | | | | $ | $ | |
| Male Teachers in Roman Catholic Schools - - | 32 | 241 | 62 | 133 | 46 | 105 | 136 | 220 | 492 | 273 |
| Male Teachers in Protestant Schools - - - | 17 | 114 | 19 | 37 | 58 | 40 | 74 | 570 | 824 | 131 |
| Female Teachers in Roman Catholic Schools - - | 313 | 4,308 | 3,206 | 1,098 | 4 | 209 | 4,099 | 102 | 120 | 4,621 |
| Female Teachers in Protestant Schools - - | 41 | 1,222 | 763 | 419 | 40 | 371 | 851 | 183 | 301 | 1,263 |
| Totals and average - - | 403 | 5,885 | 4,050 | 1,687 | 148 | 725 | 5,160 | 123.60 | 310.20 | 6,288 |
| Lay professors teaching in Universities, Normal Schools, and Special Schools - - - | | | | | | | | | | 358 |
| Grand Total of lay teachers - - - | | | | | | | | | | 6,646 |
| Members of the Clergy in Colleges and some other Schools - - - - - - - | | | | | | | | | | 549 |
| Religious—Brothers 866, Nuns 2,432 - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | | | | | | | 3,298 |
| Grand Total of religious teachers - - - | | | | | | | | | | 3,847 |
| GRAND TOTAL of all Teachers, Lay and Religious - - - | | | | | | | | | | 10,493 |

In 1899 there were 788 male lay · 5,944 female lay, teachers 1,431 male religious: 2,612 nuns: total, 10,755.

*From the Report for* 1895–96:—"We are striving to lower the number of teachers without certificates in the Province. . . . . In 1893–94 the number of lay teachers without certificates was 1,080. In 1894–95 it was 899, and this year it is 686, making a decrease of 394."

## VI.—Comparative Statement of the Educational Movement, 1867 to 1899.

| Number of | 1867-68. | 1872-73. | 1877-78. | 1882-83. | 1887-88. | 1892-93. | 1895-96. | 1898-99. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elementary Schools | 3,355 | 3,630 | 4,096 | 4,404 | 4,640 | 4,963 | 5,178 | 5,147 |
| Model Schools | 318 | 343 | 260 | 333 | 485 | 493 | 514 | 539 |
| Academies | 190 | 212 | 282 | 246 | 149 | 141 | 164 | 160 |
| Roman Catholic and Protestant Colleges | 36 | 37 | 40 | 31 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 22 |
| Special Schools | 2 | 6 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 13 | 19 | 16 |
| Normal Schools | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8‡ |
| Universities | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Totals | 3,907 | 4,234 | 4,701 | 5,039 | 5,322 | 5,640 | 5,903 | 5,895 |
| Pupils of Elementary Schools | 156,820 | 155,916 | 167,031 | 170,858 | 181,402 | 187,979 | 201,587 | 201,292 |
| Pupils of Model Schools | 22,700 | 28,588 | 20,429 | 26,378 | 70,417 | 79,223 | 91,997 | 105,975 |
| „ Academies | 26,010 | 34,488 | 38,852 | 38,278 | | | | |
| „ Colleges | 6,189 | 7,113 | 7,874 | 6,879 | 3,918* | 5,024 | 5,302 | 5,681 |
| „ Special Schools | 278 | 741 | 1,866 | 1,262 | 1,905 | 1,561 | 1,935 | 1,832 |
| „ Normal Schools | 256 | 246 | 306 | 330 | 296 | 284 | 377 | 1,303 |
| „ Schools attached to Normal Schools | — | — | — | — | — | 789 | 893 | |
| Students of University | 584 | 758 | 731 | 1,240 | 1,193 | 1,109 | 1,528 | 2,360 |
| Totals | 212,837 | 225,850 | 237,089 | 245,225 | 259,131 | 275,969 | 303,619 | 318,443 |
| Male Lay Teachers | 608 | 696 | 626 | 497 | 494 | 677† | 752 | 788 |
| Male Teachers in Religious Orders | 311 | 498 | 593 | 602 | 912 | 1,128 | 1,200 | 1,431 |
| Female Lay Teachers | 2,969 | 3,507 | 3,931 | 4,448 | 4,962 | 5,394 | 5,763 | 5,944 |
| Nuns | 648 | 956 | 1,028 | 1,324 | 1,804 | 2,098 | 2,265 | 2,612 |
| Totals | 4,536 | 5,657 | 6,178 | 6,871 | 8,172 | 9,297 | 9,980 | 10,775 |

* In this number that of the students of industrial colleges, which was comprised in the previous figures, is not included. From 1887 these colleges have been known as boys' academies.

† This number comprises the professors of universities, normal schools, Protestant colleges, and special schools, which were not included in the previous figures.

‡ Including "schools attached to normal schools."

## VII.—Superior Education.

(i.) *Finance.* — The Superintendent annually apportions amongst the universities, colleges, seminaries, academies, high or superior schools, model schools, or educational institutions other than the ordinary elementary schools, the whole or such part of the grants for education (according to the recommendation of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee) as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council prescribes, and in such proportions as he may approve. The grants so apportioned are paid by the Provincial Treasurer, on the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, to the Superintendent, who pays them to the educational institutions entitled to them.

The total aid granted to universities, classical colleges, industrial colleges, academies, and model schools, is divided between the aggregate of the Roman Catholic and Protestant institutions respectively, in the relative proportion of the Roman Catholic and Protestant populations of the Province according to the last census the results of which are available at the time. Grants so made out of the income fund are for one year only and are not permanent. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may attach to them any conditions which are deemed advantageous for the furtherance of superior education.

The sums paid over to the Provincial Treasurer, arising from the celebration of marriages by Protestant ministers, are annually paid over by him to the Superintendent to be apportioned under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and, in accordance with the recommendation of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, among the Protestant institutions of superior education, in addition to and in the same manner as the other grants to these institutions.

The interest arising from the investment of $60,000 realised by the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates under the Act of 1889, is annually apportioned by the Protestant Committee, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, among the Protestant institutions of Superior Education, in addition to and in the same manner as, any sums by law granted for the purpose of Protestant Superior Education.

No grant can be made to any superior-educational institution not actually in operation, or to any institution owning real estate, whose liabilities exceed two-thirds of the value of its real estate, nor to any ordinary model school or educational institution which has not fulfilled the conditions prescribed.

Any educational institution desirous of obtaining a grant out of the income fund must make an application to that effect to the Superintendent, and he may not recommend any grant to any such educational institution, the application from which is not accompanied by a report, showing:

(1.) the composition of the governing body;

(2.) the number and names of the directors, principals, professors, teachers, or lecturers;

(3.) the number of pupils, distinguishing those under, and those above, sixteen years of age;

(4.) the general course of instruction and the books used;

(5.) the annual cost of maintaining the institution and the sources from which the means are derived;

(6.) the value of the real estate of the institution, if it owns any;

(7.) a statement of its liabilities;

(8.) the number of pupils taught gratuitously, or taught and boarded gratuitously;

(9.) the number of books, globes, and maps possessed by the institution, and the value of any museum and philosophical apparatus belonging to it.

The financial arrangement for 'Superior Education' cannot be properly understood without quoting the Act of 1889 confiscating the estates of "the late Order of Jesuits":—

"The estates and property of the late Order of Jesuits, whether in possession or reversion, including all sums funded or invested, as forming part thereof, and the principal of all moneys which have arisen or shall arise from the sale or commutation of any part of the said estates or property, are hereby appropriated, and shall form a fund to be called the 'Quebec Superior Education Fund,' under the control and management of the Governor in Council.

"Whenever it appears to the Governor in Council that this Income Fund can be increased by the sale and by the investment of the proceeds of the sale of any portion of the Jesuit Estates, or of any *rente foncière* or *rente constituée* then forming part of them, the Governor in Council may order such sale to be made, and may direct that the moneys realised by it be invested in provincial debentures or other securities, the annual interest or income whereof shall form part of this Income Fund.

"There shall be annually placed to the credit of this Income Fund the sum of twenty thousand dollars out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, which sum shall form part of this Income Fund, and be appropriated accordingly; and if in any year this Income Fund falls short of the sum of eighty-eight thousand dollars, then such sum as may be necessary to make it equal to eighty-eight thousand dollars shall be taken from the Common School Fund and added to it for that year as part thereof."

(ii.) *The Roman Catholic Laval University.*—(*Extracts from "Papers relating to University Education of Roman Catholics in certain Colonies," issued by the Colonial Office,* 1900.)

(*Translated from the original French.*)

"The Laval University was founded in 1852 by the Seminary of Quebec at the request of the Bishops of "Lower Canada." The aim was to throw open to the French Catholic population an institute of higher education capable of equalling in import-

ance those frequented by persons of other language and religion. The then Governor of Canada, Lord Elgin, and his ministers wrote: "We have no hesitation in acknowledging the justice and propriety of securing to the numerous and important body of Catholics in Canada the benefit of a University of which they have been until now deprived." A Royal Charter was granted by Her Majesty and signed on December 8, 1852.

"Pope Pius IX., satisfied with the test of nearly a quarter of a century which the Seminary had undergone, granted its canonical status to the University by the Bull '*Inter varias sollicitudines*,' in which he recognised the good accomplished by this institution during its twenty-four years of existence.

"In virtue of this Royal Charter the Superior and Directors of the Quebec Seminary formed a legal corporation enjoying the same rights and privileges as before, together with all the rights, powers, and privileges of a University, for the education and instruction of youth and of the students of the various Faculties.

"The corporation of the University is styled 'The Rector and members of the Laval University at Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada." It is a body politic and corporate enjoying all privileges, including a common seal, &c. The University has a Council, consisting of the Rector, the Directors of the Seminary of Quebec, and the three senior Professors of each of the four Faculties, Theology, Medicine, Law, and Arts. All the powers granted by Letters Patent are exercised by the Council, which has full authority for making statutes, rules, and regulations concerning the government of the University, the studies, lessons, and other exercises, the degrees in the four Faculties, and, generally, all matters connected with these and concerned with the advancement of the University. It can also revoke renew, and change all these statutes, rules, and regulations. But in any case it can do or ordain nothing contrary or opposed to the Laws and Statutes of the United Kingdom, of the Dominion of Canada, or to the terms of reference of the Letters Patent. The Council has power to nominate the Professors of the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Arts, and to revoke and annul its own nominations on just and sufficient cause. It has also the right to lay before the Visitor of the University the names of those who are, in its opinion, suitable for the position of Professor in the Faculty of Theology; but it is the Visitor who makes this appointment.

"The University may confer the degrees of Bachelor, Licentiate and Doctor on any student in any of the Faculties, whether he be a student of the University or no. It has besides all the privileges enjoyed by the Universities of the United Kingdom.

"In virtue of the Bull '*Inter varias sollicitudines*' the University has, for its protector at Rome at the Holy See, His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda. The higher supervision of the doctrine and discipline of the University, in other words the supervision of "faith and morals," is entrusted to a superior Council consisting of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Province of Quebec under the presidency of the Archbishod

of Quebec, who is called the Apostolic Chancellor of the University.

"The instruction is given by titular Professors, whether ordinary or extraordinary, by attached Professors ("*professeurs agrégés*," *i.e.* similar to the Fellows of a College at one of the old English Universities), and by Professors in charge of particular branches. The ordinary titular Professors alone are Professors within the meaning of the Charter; and they alone can be members of the University Council. A titular Professor in one Faculty cannot be nominated titular Professor in another Faculty, though he can be an attached professor or a professor in charge of a particular branch in another Faculty (*professeur agrégé* or *chargé de cours*).

"The courses are private in the Faculties of Theology, Law, and Medicine. Any priest may, however, be admitted to the courses in Theology, and the same privilege belongs to advocates and notaries (barristers and solicitors) in the courses in Law, and to physicians and surgeons in the courses in Medicine. In the Faculty of Arts there are public and private courses, but these are confined to pupils or students of the Faculty.

"The Council of each Faculty is required to frame the complete programme of the instruction in that Faculty, and to revise it from time to time. This programme, after revision by the University Council, becomes obligatory upon the Professors as well as upon the pupils. It cannot be modified except with the approval of the University Council, which is not usually given in any important matter until the proposed modification has been discussed in a general assembly of the Professors of the Faculty.

"At the end of each term all the pupils are examined in the different subjects taught to them during the term. The results are entered in the registers. Every candidate whose work does not attain at least the standard denoted by the mark "fairly good" (*assez bien*) has a mark set against his name which prevents his proceeding to a degree, until it be replaced, at some subsequent examination, by a mark of satisfactory standard.

"There are two classes of pupils, (1) enrolled pupils or pupils proper (*élèves inscrits ou élèves*), who have successfully passed the examination of matriculation in the Faculty of Arts, (2) student pupils who have not passed this matriculation. For the Faculties of Law and Medicine, the students who intend to practise as barristers, solicitors, or physicians in the Province of Quebec, must have been admitted as students by the executive of the Bar, the Chamber of Notaries, or the College of Physicians, as the case may be, before they can be received as student pupils (*élèves étudiants*).

"By a law passed in 1891, Bachelors of Science, of Letters, or of Arts need only have their diplomas identified in order to be admitted as students of Law or of Medicine without examination."

After some details in regard to the scientific apparatus, the museums of mineralogy, geology, and botany, the botanical garden, the entomological collection, the picture gallery, and the library, in all of which points the University is well equipped, the Return proceeds to the work done by the Seminary:—

"The University was founded and has been exclusively

maintained by the Quebec Seminary, which has never refused any sacrifice in the endeavour to secure an institution likely to be an honour to the country and to meet the needs of its young men. It is hardly an exaggeration to estimate the sacrifices made by the Seminary for this purpose at one million dollars. Every year, the Seminary is still obliged to add from ten to twelve thousand dollars to the income of the University in order to pay the deficit on the annual receipts; and interest on the capital thus used is not thought of, it being regarded as *dead capital*. But the Seminary would never have been able to expend so much on the University had it been obliged to pay the priests charged with the instruction. The priest asks no more the ten dollars per month which serve for his maintenance. The Rector, who is at the same time Superior of the Seminary, is no better off in this respect than his colleagues.

"There are now (1900) about 250 pupils every year in the four Faculties of the University of Quebec. Pupils who take up the classical course in the seventeen colleges affiliated to the University, present themselves as candidates in the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Letters at the end of their course. . . . .

(iii.) "Some years ago the Laval University established a branch in Montreal, which has now a large number of pupils and is very prosperous.

"The Faculties of this Branch of the University at Montreal are a reproduction of those at Quebec. . . . The Faculties properly so called are four in number, Theology, Law, Medicine, and Arts. The schools attached are two in number, the Polytechnic school and the school of comparative medicine and veterinary science. Two of the Faculties, Theology and Arts, are for various reasons not under the administration of the University. The Faculty of Theology is identical with the Great Seminary (*grand séminaire*) of Montreal, which belongs to the 'Society of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.' Under the supervision of the Catholic Archbishop of Montreal, the members of the Society of St. Sulpice have exclusive direction of the Seminary. . . . . The University has nothing to say to the administration of this establishment nor to the direction of the instruction given in it. Its function in this matter is confined to the granting of certificates and diplomas to pupils whose competence is certified to the University, after special examinations by the Directors of the Seminary. Again, the Faculty of Arts does not give regular instruction, since the higher teaching of Literature and the Sciences does not yet exist in the University system of the Province. The only scientific instruction provided for so far is that in Civil Engineering at the Polytechnic School. This school, attached to the Faculty of Arts, receives diplomas from the University.

"It follows that the only Faculties of the University in its Branch at Montreal that can be, strictly speaking, considered as University Faculties are those of Law and of Medicine. The instruction in these is given in the University buildings, and part of the expense involved by it is defrayed by the general

administration. . . . The Government grants (except in the cases of the Polytechnic School, the grant to which is guaranteed by a statute of the Province, and of the 'general administration,' the grant to which was made in 1896 for a period of seven years) are revocable at the pleasure of the Legislature. In the same way the Bishops have only undertaken to pay their share of the annual subsidy for a certain number of years. . . . The pupils taught at the Montreal Branch of the University do not all come from the dioceses of the Province, although the greater number of them do. A certain number are members of the neighbouring ecclesiastical provinces of Quebec and Ottawa, and some even of the dioceses of Upper Canada, of British Columbia, or of the United States. This is especially the case with the pupils in the Faculty of Theology, who are recruited to a large extent from the dioceses of the United States. . . . The double centre of instruction, at Quebec and at Montreal, implies a peculiar variety of life and of function. Consequently, the activity of the University could not become that of an absolutely normal organism."

The Return proceeds with a comparison and contrast drawn between the Catholic Universities of Washington, Louvain (Belgium), Lille, and Quebec, pointing out that the relations existing in these cases between the University corporations and the Catholic Episcopate are established on foundations which, though the same in principle as those of the Laval University, yet entail in practice a preponderance of episcopal direction which does not obtain to the same degree in the Faculties at Montreal. Some statistics in regard to the Branch University at Montreal are appended :—

I.—Ordinary sources of income of the Branch University at Montreal :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i.) Annual subsidy from the Episcopate - - | | $8,000 |
| (ii.) Government grant, distributed among— | | |
| 1. General administration - - - | $4,000 | |
| 2. Faculty of Law - - - - | $2,000 | |
| 3. Faculty of Medicine - - - | $2,000 | |
| 4. Polytechnic School - - - | $10,000 | |
| 5. Veterinary School - - - | $2,000 | |
| | | $20,000 |
| (iii.) Receipts from fees paid by pupils for enrolment in Faculties and for courses of study :— | | |
| 1. Faculty of Law (125 pupils ; three years' enrolment, $5 ; annual course, $50) - - - - - - - | $6,458 | |
| 2. Faculty of Medicine (180 pupils, annual course, $50) - - - - - | $14,760 | |
| 3. Polytechnic School (20 pupils ; four years' enrolment, $5 ; annual course, $50) - - - - - - | $1,025 | |
| 4. Veterinary School (10 pupils, annual enrolment, $2) - - - - - | $20 | |
| | | $22,263 |
| Total Income - - - - - - | | $50,263 |
| Annual deduction for sinking fund - | | $6,500 |
| Nett annual Income - - | | $43,763 |

II.—Average number of pupils at Montreal, in the Faculties and affiliated Schools, during the last three years (1896–99) :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Faculty of Theology | 225 |
| Faculty of Law | 125 |
| Faculty of Medicine | 180 |
| Polytechnic School | 20 |
| Veterinary School | 10 |
| Total | 560 |

III.—Catholic population of the four dioceses of the ecclesiastical province of Montreal :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Montreal | 400,000 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 115,000 |
| Sherbrooke | 60,000 |
| Valleyfield | 57,800 |
| | 632,800 |

## (iv.) *Statistics of Protestant Universities*, 1897–8.

### (1.) McGill University, Montreal, 1897–8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Number of Faculties* | — | 5 |
| *Number of Professors :* | | |
| Faculty of Arts | 27 | |
| „ Medicine | 54 | |
| „ Law | 8 | |
| „ Sciences | 17 | |
| „ Veterinary Medicine | 11 | |
| Total | | 117 |
| *Number of Students :* | | |
| Faculty of Arts ; boys, 252, girls, 121 | 373 | |
| „ Medicine ; boys, 427, girls, 2 | 429 | |
| „ Law ; boys, 47 | 47 | |
| „ Sciences ; boys, 225, girls, 6 | 231 | |
| „ Veterinary Medicine ; boys, 23 | 23 | |
| Total | | 1,103 |
| *Graduates of the University :* | | |
| Doctors of Civil Law | 1 | |
| „ Medicine | 72 | |
| „ Veterinary Medicine | 12 | |
| Masters of Arts | 8 | |
| „ Sciences | 3 | |
| Mechanical Engineers | 3 | |
| Bachelors of Arts | 47 | |
| „ Sciences | 42 | |
| „ Law | 11 | |
| Total | | 199 |

(2.) UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE OF LENNOXVILLE, 1897-8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Number of Professors :* | | |
| In the College | 9 | |
| Faculty of Arts | 6 | |
| „ Medicine | 27 | |
| „ Divinity | 2 | |
| Total | | 44 |
| *Number of Students :* | | |
| In the College | 99 | |
| Faculty of Arts | 53 | |
| „ Medicine | 102 | |
| „ Divinity | 16 | |
| Total | | 270 |
| *Graduates of the University :* | | |
| Bachelors of Arts | 15 | |
| Masters of Arts | 10 | |
| Doctors in Law, *Honoris causa* | 7 | |
| „ Medicine | 13 | |
| „ Dental Art | 3 | |
| Licentiates in Divinity | 3 | |
| Total | | 51 |

(v.) *Statistics of educational institutions, other than Universities, receiving grants for "Superior Education" in* 1897-8.

(1.) *Protestant—Model Schools and Academies.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Protestant Model Schools ... ... ... | 53 |
| Number of Protestant Academies ... ... ... ... | 26 |
| Number of Male Lay Teachers in these schools, with certificates 68, without certificates 10 ... ... ... | 78 |
| Number of Female Lay Teachers in these schools, with certificates 215, without certificates 13 ... ... | 228 |
| Members of Protestant Clergy teaching in these schools | 7 |
| Average salary of Male Lay Teachers with certificate ... | $824 |
| Average salary of Female Lay Teachers with certificates | $301 |

(2.) *Roman Catholic—Model Schools and Academies.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Roman Catholic Model Schools ... ... | 481 |
| Number of Roman Catholic Academies ... ... ... | 127 |
| Number of Male Lay Teachers in these schools, with certificates 188, without certificates 20 ... ... | 208 |
| Number of Female Lay Teachers in these schools, with certificates 353, without certificates 41 ... ... | 394 |
| Number of Religious Teachers, male 836, female 2,372 | 3,208 |
| Average salary of Male Lay Teachers with certificates ... | $492 |
| Average salary of Female Lay Teachers with certificates | $120 |

## (3.) *Roman Catholic and Protestant Model Schools.*

### *a. Roman Catholic.*

| Schools under control of School Commissioners or Trustees. | | | | | | Independent Schools. | | | | | | Boys', Girls', or Mixed Schools. | | | | | | Total of Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Schools. | Roman Catholic Pupils. | | Protestant Pupils. | | Average Attendance of Pupils. | Number of Schools. | Roman Catholic Pupils. | | Protestant Pupils. | | Average Attendance of Pupils. | Boys' Schools. | | Girls' Schools. | | Mixed Schools. | | |
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | Number. | Pupils. | Number. | Pupils. | Number. | Pupils. | |
| 340 | 28,225 | 24,185 | 197 | 69 | 42,956 | 141 | 3,058 | 9,667 | 5 | 47 | 11,213 | 130 | 23,319 | 173 | 25,348 | 178 | 16,786 | 65,458 |

### *b. Protestant.*

| Number of Model Schools. | Protestant Pupils. | | Roman Catholic Pupils. | | Average Attendance. | Total of Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | |
| 53 | 2,148 | 1,975 | 164 | 92 | 3,349 | 4,379 |

## (4.) *Roman Catholic and Protestant Academies.*

### *a. Roman Catholic.*

| Academies under control of School Commissioners or Trustees | | | | | | Independent Academies. | | | | | | Total Number of Pupils. | Boys' Academies. | | Girls' Academies. | | Mixed Academies. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Academies. | Roman Catholic Pupils. | | Protestant Pupils. | | Average attendance. | Number of Academies. | Roman Catholic Pupils. | | Protestant Pupils. | | Average attendance. | | Number. | Pupils. | Number. | Pupils. | Number. | Pupils. |
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 10,369 | 1,496 | 33 | 3 | 10,290 | 94 | 2,549 | 10,787 | 217 | 186 | 11,875 | 25,640 | 45 | 12,687 | 77 | 11,834 | 5 | 1,119 |

*b. Protestant.*

| Number of Academies. | Protestant Pupils. | | Roman Catholic Pupils. | | Average Attendance. | Total of Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | |
| 26 | 2,201 | 2,051 | 152 | 62 | 3,668 | 4,466 |

(5.) *Roman Catholic Classical Colleges.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Number... ... ... ... ... | 19 |
| Pupils in Classical Course ... ... | 3,660 |
| Pupils in Commercial Course... ... | 1,814 |
| Total pupils ... ... ... ... | 5,474 |
| Average attendance ... ... ... | 5,018 |
| Religious Professors ... ... ... | 481 |
| Lay Professors ... ... ... ... | 40 |
| Total Professors ... ... ... | 521 |

(vi.) *Academies.*—The following are the Statutes dealing with the conduct of Academies:—

It is competent to the corporations of school commissioners or trustees in any counties or parts of counties to combine for the purpose of establishing one or more academies therein. The mode of procedure in such cases is as follows:—*a.* Wherever it appears desirable to the Roman Catholic or Protestant school commissioners or trustees, or to a majority of them, that an academy or academies should be established, the several chairmen of those school corporations may, by virtue of a resolution passed by each school corporation, be appointed academy delegates on behalf of the corporations; and the delegate last named convenes the first meeting of delegates by a notice of eight days of time and place; *b.* at the first meeting of these academy delegates those present or a majority of them elect a chairman and a secretary. If, in the opinion of the majority, it is thought necessary or desirable to establish one or more academies in the county or counties, a petition to that effect, founded on a resolution of the delegates, is prepared and forwarded to the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee, stating the facts of the case, and the petition is signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting; *c.* at the next meeting of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee, or at a meeting specially called for that purpose, the petition is taken into consideration, and, if approved by the majority of them, the petition is delivered by the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee to the Superintendent for transmission to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. If the Lieutenant-Governor approves

the petition he may, by proclamation in the Quebec Official Gazette, signify his approval and establish such academy or academies; *d.* after this proclamation the board of delegates meet once more and elect three of their members to act as the first trustees of the academy, and these three trustees remain in office until the first day of the following August, when a regular annual meeting of the board of delegates is held. At this first meeting, as well as at the meeting to be held annually in August, the board of delegates appoints three of its number to act as trustees of the academy for the ensuing year. They also appoint an auditor or auditors of accounts. The academy trustees annually present to the board of delegates at the annual meeting a report of the educational work of the past year done in the academy, with a balance sheet and statement of income and expenditure duly audited by the auditors. The secretary of the board of delegates may be the secretary-treasurer of each board of academy trustees, or the academy trustees may appoint their own secretary-treasurer. The academy trustees, their secretary, and the auditors, conform *mutatis mutandis* to the provisions of the school laws in all respects, as also to the rules of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee, as the case may be.

To provide for the building and maintenance of such academies the Roman Catholic or Protestant school commissioners or trustees of the county, part of country, or counties wherein an academy is established, may levy a tax on the taxable real estate of the school municipality under their control, sufficient to provide a sum not exceeding $3,000 for the purchase of a site and the building of an academy, and not less than $300 *per annum* towards the payment of teachers and the incidental expenses of the academy. The school commissioners or trustees are jointly and severally responsible to the academy trustees for the payment of the sums mentioned, and must pay over the sums to the academy trustees by equal half-yearly payments in January and July of each year.

The academy trustees are entitled to charge monthly fees to the scholars for the maintenance of the academy, provided the fees do not exceed $1.50 per month, to be paid monthly in advance. No scholar two months in arrears for such fees can be permitted to attend the academy.

Each academy fulfilling the conditions here stated and conforming to the rules and regulations in regard to academies from time to time adopted by the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee, is entitled to a share of the legislative grant for superior education in the discretion of that Committee of the Council of Public Instruction which is of its religious faith.

(vii.) *Model Schools.*—Certain special rules in regard to the financial support of Model Schools should be given here:—

1. Commissioners or trustees may charge fees higher than the 40 cents per month allowed for elementary schools to the children attending model schools; and such fees may in model

schools be exacted for the whole time they are in active operation;

2. these monthly fees do not form part of the school fund, but are payable directly to the teacher and are for his or her use, unless a different agreement has been made between the school corporation and the teacher;

3. in all cases, the school commissioners or trustees deduct from the school fund of the municipality a sum of $80 for the support of a model school, if there is one in the municipality, in addition to the share which the model school is entitled to receive from the fund;

4. the model school in any municipality is counted as in itself a school district, without prejudice to the above grant of $80; and the share of the moneys to be allotted to the model school is determined by the number of children of the age prescribed for attending school residing in the school district in which it is established;

5. the Superintendent may retain, out of the school grant to which any municipality is entitled, a sum of $80 to support a model school therein.

(viii.) This section of the subject may well be completed by a short account of the *Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.* The Governor may appoint such and so many persons as he sees fit to be trustees of the schools of royal foundation in the Province and of all other institutions for the purposes of education and the advancement of learning. The trustees thus appointed are a body politic and corporate, and their powers include the administration and improvement of all estates and property appropriated to the institutions over which they have control as trustees. They may be replaced by the Governor at any time. As a corporation they have full powers of purchase, possession, &c., in regard to all property of institutions of royal foundation. The Governor may appoint a president or principal of the corporation, but otherwise the senior member in order of appointment presides over the corporation. They may make by-laws, rules, and ordinances for the conduct and government of the corporation of free schools and other educational institutions of royal foundation, for the direction of the masters, professors, and students in them, and for the management and improvement of all estates and property belonging to these institutions. But their powers do not in any way, directly or indirectly, prejudice those of existing religious communities, schools, corporations, or private schools. The Governor may appoint "a fit and proper person" to be the school-master of each free school of royal foundation, and may from time to time remove him and appoint another in his stead. The Governor may, further, fix the salary to be allowed to each school-master. No master may teach in any free school of royal foundation without a commission for that purpose from the Governor.

The rents, profits, and other sums of money are received by the treasurer of the corporation and deposited or disposed of by him according to the directions of the Corporation. A detailed statement and account, affirmed by the treasurer before a magistrate, of the receipts and the expenditure must be annually presented to the Governor before February 1. The Corporation has power to invest money in buildings or other real estate required for the actual use of the McGill College or any department or branch of it, or for the use of any other royal foundation wholly or in part under its control. The Corporation may also take loans of money on the security of the properties under their control up to a specified limit.

This Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning has always been intimately connected with the financial administration of the great Protestant University of the Province, the McGill College at Montreal. By an Act of 1863, provision may from time to time be made by any statute of McGill College and University for augmenting the number of trustees, members of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, and governors of the McGill College to not more than fifteen in number; for regulating their selection and appointment; and for fixing and limiting their term of office.

It is further provided in the Act of 1863 that only the McGill University and "such institutions of education as from time to time may have been, or hereafter may be, affiliated to it in terms of its statutes," can be deemed to be schools and institutions of royal foundation under the control of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.

## VIII.—Industrial Schools.

Those who wish to study the system of industrial schools in Quebec in detail may consult the Revised Statutes, 3128 to 3173. Here only a brief summary of the main provisions in regard to them can be given.

In the first place, it is important to note the meaning in which the term Industrial School is used. It is confined to residential schools in which clothing, board, and lodging are free, and in which training definitely industrial is given: "a school in which industrial training is provided, and in which children are lodged, clothed, and fed, as well as taught, shall exclusively be deemed Industrial School." (Revised Statutes, 3128.)

*Granting of Certificates.*—By the original Act constituting these schools it was provided that the managers of then existing industrial schools might apply for certification to the Lieutenant-Governor. On such application, the Lieutenant-Governor would direct the "inspector of industrial schools" to examine into the conditions of the school and its fitness for the reception of children, and report his impressions and conclusions. If the

report of the inspector be satisfactory the Provincial Secretary may certify that the school is fit for the reception of children. A notice of the grant of each certificate thus constituting a school a "certified industrial school" must be published in the Quebec Official Gazette.

*Building: Inspection.*—No substantial addition or alteration may be made to or in the buildings of any certified industrial school without the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor. He it is who appoints the inspector for these schools from among the inspectors of prisons, hospitals, &c.; and he may also appoint someone to assist the inspector, and to work under his direction. Every certified industrial school must be from time to time, and at least once in every year, inspected by the inspector or by his assistant.

*Finance.*—Any municipal council may contribute sums of money on their own conditions towards the alteration, enlargement, or rebuilding of a certified school of this class, or towards the support of its inmates, its management, or the establishment and building of a new school. But this right of municipal councils to contribute is restricted by three conditions, viz., (1) that previous notice of its intention to take into consideration the giving of such a contribution be given not less than two months beforehand; (2) that the order for the contribution be made at a special meeting of the council; and (3) that when the contribution is for the alteration, rebuilding, establishment, or building of a school or projected school, or for the purchase of land, the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor be previously obtained.

The Provincial Treasurer may, from time to time, contribute, out of money provided by the Legislature for the purpose, such sums as the Lieutenant-Governor may see fit to recommend for the custody and maintenance of children detained in certified industrial schools, provided that such contributions do not exceed 50 cents per head per week for children detained on the application of their parents or tutors. Further, any municipal council may contract with the managers of a certified industrial school for the reception and maintenance of children ordered by justices to be sent there from the municipality the council represents. And the managers of any incorporated municipal institution may contribute towards the maintenance of children detained in a certified industrial school on their application.

*Withdrawal and Resignation of Certificate.*—If at any time the Lieutenant-Governor be dissatisfied with the condition of a certified industrial school, the Provincial Secretary may serve on the managers a notice declaring that their certificate is withdrawn. The managers, or the executors of a deceased manager, of such a school may, by previous notice of their intention given to the Provincial Secretary, resign their certificate. A notice of such resignation or withdrawal must be published. Whenever notice of the resignation or withdrawal of the certificate is given

no child can be received into the school for detention after the date of the notice of resignation, or the receipt of the notice that the certificate will be withdrawn. But the obligation of the managers to teach, train, clothe, lodge, and feed any children already detained in the school continues until the withdrawal or resignation of the certificate takes effect, or until the contribution made by the Legislature towards the custody and maintenance of the children detained is discontinued, whichever first happens. And when a school ceases to be a certified industrial school the children detained there are either discharged or transferred to some other certified industrial school by order of the Provincial Secretary.

*Detention of Children.—a.* Two ratepayers of any municipality may bring any child under the age of twelve years before two justices of the peace or a magistrate, provided (1) that he is fatherless or motherless and that his surviving parent is guilty of misconduct; or (2) that both parents are criminals condemned to the penitentiary. In any case it must be shown that the child is without any means of subsistence and has no relation legally liable for his support. If the justices of the peace or the magistrate are satisfied by the evidence given to this effect by the ratepayers, they may order the child to be sent to a certified industrial school.

*b.* The father or mother, tutor or relative, of a child under twelve years of age may obtain an order for the detention of a child in an industrial school for a time to be specified in the application for this made by them to two justices of the peace or to a magistrate. Such an application must represent on oath that the applicant is unable to control the child in question by reason of his bad and vicious habits; and, before an order for the detention of the child can be obtained, the justices of the peace or magistrate must be satisfied on inquiry that this course is necessary. No such order can be made out unless the parent, tutor, or relative of the child deposits a sum sufficient to cover the cost of his maintenance in the industrial school for one month.

*c.* The mayor of any municipality may also, with the consent of his municipal council, by a similar application to two justices of the peace or to a magistrate, obtain from them, after the usual inquiry into the facts of the case, an order for the detention of a child under twelve years of age in a certified industrial school. It must in such cases be shown that the child requires to be protected and cared for owing to the continual sickness or extreme poverty or habitual drunkenness or other vicious habits of his parents. The municipality is in these cases liable for one-half of the cost of the child's maintenance in the certified industrial school. It is, however, lawful for the corporation to obtain the repayment of the money paid by them to the Government in respect of the child so detained by means of suit and distress upon the property of the child, or of those who were legally obliged to provide and care for him.

No order can be given for the detention of any child in a certified industrial school until he is seven years of age, nor can he be detained after he is twelve years of age, unless his parents oblige themselves to pay the cost of his board and maintenance, or unless the child be prevented from leaving by sickness or nfirmity. It is the duty of the prison inspectors to see that no child remains after the age of twelve years.

No order for detention can be executed unless the papers on the case have been submitted to, and the order has been approved by, the Provincial Secretary. He has power, when approving such an order, to limit the period for which it shall remain in force.

The reception of a child by the managers or a certified industrial school is equivalent to an undertaking by them to teach, train, clothe, lodge, and feed him during the whole period for which he is liable to be detained in the school. The term of detention can in no case exceed three years; it is fixed by the justices or magistrates making the order, subject always to alteration of the term of detention by the Provincial Secretary. In determining on the certified industrial school to which the child is to be sent the justices or magistrate must endeavour to ascertain the religious persuasion of the child and to select a school conducted in accordance with it. The parents or guardians of any child detained in an industrial school may apply for and obtain his removal from one such school to another, if they can satisfy the authorities responsible for the order that the school to which the child has been sent is of a different religious persuasion from their own, and that there exists one of the same religion in the Province to which they would wish their child to be sent. Such a removal, however, is always dependent upon the willingness of the managers of the school designated by the parents or guardians to receive the child.

*Penalties.*—So much for the preliminary conditions and the steps by which a child is detained in an industrial school. When established at such a school he becomes liable to imprisonment for any term between fourteen days and three months if he wilfully neglects, or wilfully refuses to conform to, the rules of the school. The imprisonment is imposed by two justices or a magistrate on summary conviction. At the expiration of the term of imprisonment the child may be sent to a reformatory school *(see Revised Statutes* 2892–2910 *for the regulations in regard to reformatory schools*). But imprisonment can only be ordered in cases where the child is over ten years of age. Punishments are also attached to the offences of inducing a child to escape from an industrial school, concealing a child who has so escaped, or preventing his return. When a child over ten years of age escapes he is liable to imprisonment; otherwise he is brought back to the school to complete his term of detention.

*Management of Certified Industrial Schools.*—A minister of the religious persuasion specified in the order of detention may

visit the child at the school for the purpose of giving him religious instruction on certain days at certain times. After the expiration of eighteen months of the period of detention fixed for any child, the managers may permit him to live with any trustworthy and respectable persons who may be willing to take charge of him. Such permission is given by a "licence," which must be renewed or terminated every three months, and can be revoked at any time by the managers. A child who escapes from the person with whom he is placed under a licence, or who refuses to return to the school on its expiration, is deemed to have escaped from school and may be punished accordingly. The managers may bind a child, with his own consent, apprentice to any trade, calling, or service, although his period of detention has not expired, provided always that when placed with some person under licence he conducted himself well. The managers of a school may make rules for the management and discipline of the school, but such rules cannot be enforced until they have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor through the Provincial Secretary. There must be a printed copy of the approved rules of the school signed by the inspector of industrial schools. Managers may also hire out the children under their care either as apprentices or as domestic servants; but such an arrangement must bring no money either to the managers or to the child, and must guarantee to the master the gratuitous services of the child, and to the child board, lodging, and maintenance. Provided that the managers of the certified industrial school teach, train, clothe, and feed the child in the school as though he were actually lodging in the school itself, they may permit a child sent to their care to lodge at the dwelling of his father or of any trustworthy person. But managers are bound to report to the Lieutenant-Governor every instance in which they exercise their discretion in this manner.

Inasmuch as the regulations bearing on industrial schools are given among the statutes in regard to charitable and other associations, it may be concluded that industrial schools of this nature, whether certified or not, are generally supported and managed by private persons, whether for charitable purposes or not.

## IX.—The Polytechnic School.

The nature of the Polytechnic School of Montreal and the work undertaken by it may best be understood by consulting the original terms of its foundation. It is an important though an isolated development of the educational system of Quebec.

The Polytechnic School is incorporated under the title of "La Corporation de l'Ecole Polytechnique," and the corporation consists of the principal and director; two engineers, residing in Montreal, holding diplomas from the Polytechnic School, chosen outside of the corps of professors, who are elected by the other members of the corporation; two members of the Roman Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction

residing in Montreal, and chosen by that Committee of the Council; and the president of the Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners for the City of Montreal. The corporation may, further, associate to itself other members to the number of four, who, being donors, have complied with the conditions and bye-laws made respecting benefactors of the institution. The principal and director of the Polytechnic School, as well as the other members of the corporation just mentioned, cease to be members of it on the day upon which they are replaced in their official capacities; the engineers are named for three years, and, in the case of death or absence from the Province, are replaced by the corporation for the balance of their term of office. The principal of the Polytechnic School is *de jure* the president of the corporation as well as of the executive committee, and has a casting vote.

The corporation has the right to acquire and hold, by donation, legacy, or purchase, moveable and immoveable property, and to perform all acts of ownership in connection with it. It has also power to sue and be sued, to borrow, to sign and negotiate promissory notes and bills of exchange, and to become a party under any title whatever; and it possesses, moreover, all the rights and powers belonging generally to corporations.

The corporation of the Polytechnic School has power to make regulations:

(1) To define the duties and functions of the professors and employees, and to fix their salaries;

(2.) for the administration of the school, the conduct of the students, and the fees payable by them;

(3.) to modify or extend the programme in force in the school;

(4.) for the management of its affairs or for any purpose whatever of the corporation.

Such regulations, however, cannot have effect until after they have been sanctioned by the Archbishop of Montreal, Apostolic Vice-Chancellor of Laval University, and by the University Council of the said University; and have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The appointment of the principal and professors of the school must be confirmed by the Archbishop of Montreal, and, when confirmed, must be submitted to the University Council of Laval University; and the appointment only becomes final from the date of its acceptance by the Council.

The carrying out of the bye-laws adopted by the corporation is entrusted to an executive committee, composed of three members, *viz.*:—1, The principal of the Polytechnic School; 2, the director of studies of the school; 3, one of the members of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, named by the committee.

The executive committee reports to the corporation and to the

Lieutenant-Governor in Council every year, or oftener if required to do so.

A council of improvement may be established which is composed of the professors of the Polytechnic School, and of three pupils, holding diplomas from the school, selected by the corporation.

This council gives advice as to the modifications that it may be advisable to make in the curriculum of studies and on all matters upon which the management of the school may consult it.

Considering the services rendered by the school. and the necessity that there should be such an institution in the country, the school receives, out of the fund for superior education, an annual grant of ten thousand dollars.

A report is made each year to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, containing:—1, The course of study followed in the school and the modifications or extensions of the programme; 2, the number and classification of the students; 3, the condition of the collections, instruments, laboratory, and library; 4, a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the school.

The diploma of civil engineer is granted to the students capable of conducting and executing all works of art and of construction upon the surface of the soil; the diploma of mining engineer is granted to the students capable of conducting and executing all works of discovering, extracting, and working ores and minerals, and their reduction to useful metals; the diploma of mechanical engineer is granted to the students capable of designing, combining, and constructing engines and machines used in manufactures; the diploma of industrial engineer is granted to the students capable of applying the principles of physics and of chemistry to productions and manufactures.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.—(*From Annual Reports of recent years.*)

(i.) *Remarks on Attendance and Educational Progress from the Report for* 1895–6.

(ii.) *Plans of School Houses.*

(iii.) *Teachers' Salaries.*

(iv.) *The Teaching of Drawing.*

(v.) *Manual Training for Girls.*

(vi.) *School Holidays.*

(vii.) *School Libraries.*

(i.) *Remarks from the Annual Report for* 1895–6:—

"The number of school municipalities increases gradually as the wild lands are settled, and the number of children attending school last year amounted to 303,619.

"The inspectors' reports show that the average attendance is higher. In some country districts the percentage is 78, 79, and even over 80.

"Throughout the Province the average attendance at elementary schools was 71 per cent. for Roman Catholic pupils and 74 per cent. for Protestant pupils. In the model schools and academies the average attendance was 83 for Roman Catholics and 79 for Protestants.

"The general average attendance for the Province was 76 per cent.

"A general comparative table drawn up respecting education in this Province from 1867 to 1896 shows that the total number of educational establishments which, at Confederation, was 3,907, is now 5,903; and that the number of pupils at school has increased by 90,782, the difference between 212,837 in 1867 and 393,619 in 1896.

"According to the statistics obtained, the number of children between five and sixteen years in 1895–6 was 328,420. Of this number, the proportion of those attending school was 88·30 and the proportion of those not attending school was 11·70.

"Still, the figure 88·30 is below the real proportion, for in the towns and in some villages, where there are a great many independent schools, the majority of the latter do not send in reports to the Department of Public Instruction, as they are not compelled by law to do so; and, consequently, the number of pupils attending them is not included in the proportion just mentioned.

"It is unfortunate that the census of children old enough to attend school is incomplete.

"For some time past a great deal more attention seems to have been paid to certain facts connected with education. Have the elements which have brought these facts about, or which may explain them, been taken into consideration? To do so it would be advisable to study the composition of Canadian families, the progress of colonisation, as well as the history of education in the Province of Quebec at various periods of our civil history—under the French Government, under the English Government before the constitution of 1791, and afterwards up to 1842, and from the Union to the present day.

"Without doubt it does not suffice to explain the facts; we must know how to profit by the lessons they give us. From about fifty years ago, that is to say from 1849, the date of the regular organisation of our school system, we have progressed; our progress cannot be said to be slow when we consider that the generation which was fifteen years old at the time has not yet disappeared. It would not be fair to compare a country in embryo, which requires a number of material and intellectual instruments, with the countries of the Old World where revolving cycles have accumulated all kinds of resources. The comparison, however, would not be all to our disadvantage. Since 1849 we have had in succession the formation of school municipalities, the organisation of the inspectorate, the founding of normal

schools and the journals of education, the establishment of boards of examiners, and the regulations respecting diplomas for teaching. This is what has been done, and it cannot be denied that it is a great deal, even in comparison with what remains to be done. We can claim ameliorations and improvements of the existing system, rather than the creation of a new organisation. But to safely effect these improvements we must not hesitate to seek and study them."

### (ii). *Plans of School Houses.*

A series of plans for country school houses has been drawn up by the architects of the Department of Public Works. These have been lithographed and distributed, free of charge, to school boards applying for them.

Several school municipalities have written to the Department for the plans they needed. They can readily be followed by country workmen, for they are simple and easy to understand. They also have the advantage of being in accordance with the rules of hygiene and the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.

Hitherto the school houses have not been built on any specified plan, and the Superintendent frequently had much difficulty in getting the school boards to adopt the dimensions required by law.

### (iii.) *Teachers' Salaries.*

"The small salaries paid to the teachers have just been mentioned, but Mr. Brault's district, comprising the counties of Jacques Cartier, Vaudreuil, and Soulanges, may be cited as a pattern for the others. Mr. Brault's report shows that the average salary paid to certificated male lay teachers was $343.00, and to certificated female lay teachers was $144.00. In the parish of St. Polycarpe especially from 1879 to 1896, the average of the salaries has increased by 80 per cent. It is very desirable that this example be followed, and, as the Inspector very properly says, the school commissioners of that section of the Province appreciate the services rendered to society by those whose mission it is to educate young people.

"The Roman Catholic Committee, with the approval of the executive, fixed the minimum salary to be paid to school masters and school mistresses at $100; and every municipality that does not comply with this regulation will forfeit its school grant. Let us hope that better days are coming for the female teachers, who received too small a stipend for the services that they rendered."

### (iv.) *The Teaching of Drawing.*

"One of the suggestions made in the consolidation of the school laws arranged by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Committees is to make the teaching of drawing compulsory

in primary schools, and to leave its control to the Department of Public Instruction, to which it was not given by law.

"Heretofore the teaching of this branch has been confined, in most instances, to having lithographs or prints copied, or dotted models filled in, thereby paralysing all spirit or initiative in the pupil, and completely doing away with the educational value of drawing.

"This branch of education has been the least appreciated and most neglected, and there are few female teachers who are capable of teaching drawing to children. But to reach the pupil, and to teach him to draw, it is necessary in the first place to properly train the teaching staff and make them familiar with the most improved methods now followed in Belgium, in France, and elsewhere.

"Correspondence that has been undertaken with several teaching communities of nuns, where young girls undergo a special training to prepare them for obtaining certificates of capacity, shows that these houses are endeavouring to reform their method of teaching drawing; and in order to complete the instruction of their own teachers in that branch, they have even secured the services of special professors.

"If we wish to teach drawing in our elementary schools as it should be taught, it is necessary that programmes be drawn up by competent men so as to give the teaching of that branch a well defined bearing; consequently the means of attaining the desired end cannot be adopted too soon."

It is laid down by statute that drawing shall, as far as possible, be taught in all schools, and that the Council of Arts and Manufactures shall make regulations for the establishment of a system of teaching drawing in all its branches. This Council determines the manner and method to be followed in teaching drawing, approves the text-books, drawing-books, and plans to be used for that purpose in each school. They are responsible for causing the system prescribed by them to be followed in all schools under the control of commissioners or trustees, and are urged to make it, as far as possible, uniform.

The regulations on drawing made by the Council of Arts and Manufactures are submitted to the approval of the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee, as the case may be; and, when they have been approved, are published by the Superintendent.

(v.) *Manual Training for Girls.*—"The education of women is certainly one of the most serious questions of the day. The well-being of families requires that girls should, during the course of their education, receive practical instruction and learn how to manage a household. The subject of manual training in the normal and public schools is now being agitated; for, in Canada, where large fortunes are the exception, and where every mother is called upon to attend to household duties, it is necessary for domestic happiness that a girl should learn at school

what she will require to know properly to fulfil her future duties as mistress of a house.

"This question is not a new one, however, in the Province of Quebec, for manual training has always been taught in Roman Catholic educational institutions for girls and in orphan asylums under the direction of communities of nuns, as well as in several Protestant institutions; and, of all the provinces of the Dominion, that of Quebec possesses an organisation which, without being perfect, is the most complete in this respect. Reference to the statistics of the Department on the matter shows that in the Roman Catholic institutions of superior education under the control of religious communities, that is to say, in girls' model schools and academies to the number of 193, out of 37,377 children attending them 13,107 learn domestic economy, 16,772 learn knitting, and 12,704 learn sewing and embroidery."

(vi.) *School Holidays.*—Saturday is a holiday in every school under the control of commissioners or trustees, unless a regulation to the contrary be adopted by a school corporation and approved by the Superintendent. Such a regulation can, however, be repealed by the Superintendent at any time or by the school corporation after notice to the Superintendent.

The Roman Catholic and the Protestant Committee may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, fix the other holidays in the schools respectively under their control.

(vii.) *School Libraries.*—A sum not exceeding $2,000 may be annually, or for a certain number of years, appropriated from the Superior Education Fund by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to assist the establishment of city, town, village, parish, or township libraries in school municipalities in which suitable contributions have been made by the school corporation for that purpose. The assistance is given in money or in books, on the conditions deemed requisite by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Municipalities and school corporations may appropriate such a portion of their revenues as they may deem expedient for the purpose of libraries, and they may, with the authority of the Superintendent, issue debentures or bonds with the view of creating a fund for that purpose.

Libraries so formed or maintained are under the management, inspection, and regulations which the Roman Catholic or Protestant Committee may from time to time prescribe. The regulations are published by the Superintendent in the Quebec Official Gazette.

[Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for recent years, embodying the returns of Inspectors and other documents relating to education in Quebec, may be consulted at the Board of Education Library, St. Stephen's House, Cannon Row, Whitehall, London, S.W.]

# APPENDIX A.

## PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

## MONTREAL.

[The following general account of the Protestant Schools was kindly written for this Report in October, 1900, by Mr. E. W. Arthy, Secretary-Superintendent of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners.]

### School Government.

The Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the city of Montreal was appointed under an Act of the Provincial Legislature, 9 Vic., cap. 27 (1846). It is composed of six members, viz. :—

Three Commissioners appointed by the Provincial Government and three appointed by the City Council.

School Commissioners hold office for three years, two of the six retiring annually in rotation. Retiring Commissioners are eligible for reappointment.

### Schools.

#### I.—Public Schools.

Ann Street School, founded in 1850, rebuilt in 1872, capacity 600, enrolment this year 427.

Panet Street School, founded 1852, rebuilt 1860, enlarged 1870, abandoned and replaced by Lansdowne School 1892.

Lansdowne School, founded 1892, capacity 800, enrolment this year 719.

British and Canadian School, founded 1822, transferred to Board 1866, remodelled 1873, superseded by Dufferin School 1894.

Dufferin School, founded 1894, capacity 700, enrolment this year 638.

Royal Arthur School, founded 1870, remodelled 1888, capacity 600, enrolment this year, 466.

Sherbrooke Street School, founded 1874, superseded by Aberdeen School 1895.

Aberdeen School, capacity 900, enrolment this year 835.

Riverside School, founded 1876, remodelled 1894, capacity 700, enrolment this year 671.

Berthelet Street School, founded 1886, capacity 700, enrolment this year 534.

Hochelaga School, transferred to Board 1884, rebuilt 1890, capacity 200, enrolment this year 99.

Mount Royal School, transferred to Board 1886, rebuilt 1889, enlarged 1894 and again 1899, capacity 900, enrolment this year 841.

Lorne School (St. Gabriel), transferred to Board 1887, rebuilt 1891, capacity 750, enrolment this year 614.

Britannia School, founded 1875, rebuilt 1887, capacity 150, enrolment this year 71.

Victoria School, founded 1888, capacity 700, enrolment this year 564.

#### II.—Senior School.

Founded in 1877 to give an advanced education in English ; present building erected 1883, capacity 300, enrolment this year 267.

#### III.—Subsidised Schools.

McGill Model School (subsidised), enrolment 422.

Baron de Hirsch Free Day School (subsidised), enrolment 363.

### IV.—High Schools.

The High School of Montreal (boys), was founded in 1843 by a Board of Directors, incorporated in 1845, substituted in 1846 by order in council in the privileges and duties of the Royal Grammar School (which was founded in 1816), united with McGill College in 1853, and placed under the direction of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners in 1870; rebuilt in 1877, burned in 1890, present building opened 1892, enrolment this year 650.

The High School for Girls, founded 1875, building erected 1877, burned 1890, present buildings erected 1892, enrolment this year 477.

The Board has, accordingly, under its control fifteen schools in active operation, with capacity for 9,200 pupils, and an enrolment so far this year of 7,873, not including the 785 pupils in the two subsidised schools.

## Course of Study.

### I.—Public Schools.

The elementary course of study, as laid down for the Public Schools, apart from the Kindergarten, extends over six years, and includes reading, writing, spelling, grammar in its practical aspects, including language lessons, geography, Canadian history, observation lessons physiology, arithmetic, including the elements of bookkeeping, singing by Tonic Sol-fa methods, drawing and form study, cooking, and calisthenics.

Morals are included not only by example and right discipline, but by precept also, through instruction in the Holy Scriptures, in the elements of morality, and in so much of the principles of the Canadian constitution and law as may cause intelligent children to comprehend their relations to the State and to act the part of good citizens. French, being a colloquial language of the city and province, is so taught throughout the full course.

### II.—Senior School.

The course of study in the Senior School is a direct continuation of the course in the Public Schools. Into it are drafted year by year scholars who, having successfully completed the elementary course, desire to continue their education. Its curriculum is consequently advanced, and requires for its completion three years, comprising mathematics, botany, English literature, advanced drawing, including industrial designing, book-keeping, stenography, and typewriting. This school differs from the High Schools chiefly in the exclusion of the classics, and in the nominal fees charged.

### III.—High Schools.

The High Schools for girls and boys provide a complete education in all branches, elementary and advanced. In this respect they differ from most schools of the same name both in Canada and the United States.

The course of instruction includes the Latin, Greek, French, and English languages; geography and history; arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, plane trigonometry, physics, chemistry, and botany; drawing and manual training; writing, shorthand, and commercial work; gymnastics and military drill. Biblical instruction is required only from Protestants. An examination of the course of study will show that while Latin and Greek have the prominence which belongs to them in higher education, provision is made for thorough training in English, French, German, and mathematics. French, being a colloquial language of the country, receives special attention.

The course covers a period of ten years, apart from the Kindergarten, as follows:—

(*a*) A preliminary course of six years. This includes a half-day class for transition work, into which pupils are received at seven years of age, the second, third and fourth year classes, and the first and second forms, leaving (*b*) four years for the regular work of the High School.

The work of the preliminary course is uniform for all pupils. In addition to the usual elementary subjects, special attention is given in this course to

instruction in form study, drawing, manual training, nature study, French, and to moral and physical training. By a careful selection of teachers who have by training and experience special qualifications for this work, by limiting the number of pupils in each class, and by careful supervision of the work of the various classes, provision has been made for a thorough preliminary training which will enable the pupils to enter with advantage upon the more advanced work of the higher forms.

### High School Course.

During the first two years of the High School work one course is prescribed for all pupils, except that pupils are allowed to substitute extra English for Latin. During these two years, special attention is given to the elementary subjects, and to Literature, French, Latin, drawing, and vocal music. Every pupil is strongly recommended to take at least this two years' course in Latin in order that he or she may be qualified to carry on the English work with advantage.

During the last few years of the course the following subjects will receive systematic and thorough treatment: English language and literature, general history, Latin, Greek, French, German, mathematics, science, drawing, and music. These subjects will be arranged in optional courses so that students may prepare for the A.A. Examinations and for the entrance to the University, or may secure that preparation for life which comes from a thorough and systematic educational course. The subjects of history, drawing, vocal music, and calisthenics are given the special attention which they are entitled to receive in a high school for girls.

Admission to all classes is by examination in accordance with the limit-tables. Candidates for admission must satisfy the Rector, by such examination as he may institute, that they are prepared to take up with advantage the course which they desire to follow. The selection of optional courses is subject to the approval of the Rector.

In addition to the courses of study already outlined, provision will be made for special courses to meet the requirements of special students.

## Financial.

### City School Tax.

The operations of the Board since its institution have extended over a period of more than fifty years. From 1847 to 1869 its revenue was derived from two sources, an allowance from the City Council and a grant from the Provincial Government, the City Council being bound to pay an amount equal to three times the Government grant. The annual receipts from these sources scarcely averaged $1,500. In 1869 a system of taxation for school purposes was established, the rate being fixed at one-twentieth of one per cent. on the assessed value of all rateable property and the amount thus raised being divided between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Boards of School Commissioners according to the religious persuasion of the taxpayers. This rate and basis of division gave the Protestants an income of about $17,000. In 1871 the rate was increased to one mill (one-tenth of a cent), in 1872 to two mills, and in 1892 to two and a-half mills on the dollar. This last rate of the City School Tax yielded last year to Protestants the sum of $155,484.76 for school purposes.

### Debentures.

The School Boards of Montreal have no power to levy a special tax for the purchase of sites and construction of school-houses, but they are authorised by the Legislature to issue debentures up to $500,000 for that purpose, redeemable in 20, 30, and 40 years. The Protestant Board has now issued debentures up to the full amount, the interest and sinking fund for which, amounting to $30,897.39 a year, form a first charge upon the school tax.

## Fees.

### Public Schools.

In respect of fees, the Board has always been of opinion that education for which a small or moderate fee is charged, is more appreciated by the

community than that which is entirely free. In order to enforce this principle, but at the same time to place education within the reach of all, fees in the public schools are fixed at fifty cents per month per pupil, but all children from the same family after the second are admitted free. Inability to pay this moderate sum, never exceeding one dollar a month, does not exclude children from school privileges. Applications for free admission on plea of indigence, when recommended by reliable persons, are never refused. At the present time, for one or other of the above reasons, 1,535 pupils in the public schools pay no fees.

### Senior School.

In the Senior School, the fee charged is one dollar a month in the two lower grades, and two dollars in the more advanced.

### High Schools.

The Board has laid it down as a guiding principle that every Protestant child in the city attending its schools has an equitable and legal claim to an expenditure on his education of an equal share of the amount provided by taxation for the maintenance of schools. On this consideration, the fees charged in the High Schools for boys and girls were fixed at such rates that, after making an allowance *per capita* from the city school-tax equal to that expended *per capita* on pupils in the public schools, the additional cost of education could be defrayed from the higher fees. At the present time these fees vary from $5.00 to $15.00 per quarter, according to class, but where more than three children from a family are in attendance at the same time, only the three most advanced are charged fees.

### Scholarships.

In order to enable the sons and daughters of the poorer classes to avail themselves of the higher and more costly education given in the High Schools, free scholarships have been instituted. These scholarships are of two kinds, namely :—

(*a*) Government scholarships, which are not competitive. These are thirty in number, and are awarded by the Provincial Government on the recommendation of the School Board. The fees of those who hold them are defrayed by an annual Government grant of $1,185.

(*b*) Commissioners' scholarships, which are competitive. Forty such scholarships are awarded annually by the School Board, twenty to girls and twenty to boys. They are tenable for four years, and under certain provisions, all pupils in the Sixth year classes of the public schools are entitled to compete for them.

Thus in the city of Montreal there is no Protestant child of promise who may not obtain, free and with honour to himself, an education equal in all respects to that given to the sons and daughters of the wealthier classes.

# APPENDIX B.

## PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF MONTREAL.—EXTRACTS FROM REGULATIONS FOR CITY SCHOOLS, 1900.*

### City Schools under the Control of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners.

These are the High School of Montreal, the High School for Girls, the Senior School, and the Public Schools. These schools are subject to the school laws of the Province of Quebec, except as modified by special legislation.

### School Officers.

School Officers are a Secretary-Superintendent, a Treasurer, a Rector of the High Schools, Principals of the Senior and Public Schools, Directors of special subjects, Class teachers, Supernumerary teachers, Special teachers, and Caretakers.

The High Schools are, by resolution of the Board, under the immediate management of a High School Committee, composed of the School Commissioners, the Secretary-Superintendent and the Rector. This Committee has full control of all matters concerning the organisation and management of the High Schools, unless otherwise provided for under these regulations.

In the discharge of his duties as head of the two High Schools, the Rector is directly responsible to the High School Committee, from which he receives his instructions and to which he must report at least quarterly.

All action of the High School Committee is subject to the approval of the Board.

### The Secretary-Superintendent.

To the Secretary-Superintendent is committed the task of securing the proper grading and harmonious working of the schools as parts of a general system. He must visit each school monthly, except in December, May and June, for the purpose of advising with teachers in regard to any matters on which they wish to consult him, of examining any class in any portion of its work; of seeing that school records are properly kept; and generally of inquiring into school work, discipline, and condition of property and making suggestions for their improvement. He must furnish a monthly report to the Board, act as its secretary, and see that its decisions are carried out.

### The Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall be responsible for all receipts and expenditures, collect all fees and other moneys due to the Board, deposit all moneys received in the bank, so that the debit side of the bankbook shall correspond month by month with the sum of receipts in the statement of accounts, pay all amounts authorised by the Board, by cheque, signed by the Chairman, or in his absence by the Senior Commissioners in the city, and himself, paying small amounts from the proceeds of a collective cheque given him by the Board each month, so that the total of the credit side of the bank-

* A copy of the Regulations was kindly furnished by the Secretary-Superintendent of the Board.

book may correspond month by month with the total expenditure of the month; keep the accounts of the Board by double entry, prepare a monthly statement of accounts and submit it to audit by the Secretary-Superintendent and auditor in time for the Board meeting of the succeeding month. He shall act as recording secretary at meetings of the Board and High School Committee, and perform such additional clerical and other work as may be required of him.

### Principals.*

Every school is under the immediate control of a Principal, whose duty it is to exercise close supervision over the course of instruction and methods of presentation employed in it; to maintain with justice, kindness, and discretion efficient discipline; to secure the cheerful and faithful co-operation of teachers; to enforce upon caretakers due attention to their duties; and to observe, and cause to be observed by pupils and subordinates in office, the regulations of the Board. In order to do this he shall from time to time read to the assembled school such regulations as pupils ought to know.

In the Public and Senior Schools, it shall be the duty of the Principal to report to the Secretary-Superintendent any case of inattention to duty on the part of a subordinate, unless by previous remonstrance he shall have secured immediate reformation. Should the Secretary-Superintendent fail to secure amendment, he shall report to the Board.

In similar cases in the High Schools, the Rector shall report the matter to the High School Committee.

The Principal must carefully keep the register of progress of pupils and report to the Board the names of all pupils withdrawn from the school and the reasons for their withdrawal. He shall also keep the register of attendance of teachers. He must prepare his monthly report for the Board, and send it to the Secretary-Superintendent not later than the first day of the month following, with the written explanations of absence required by the provisions in regard to the attendance of teachers. He must take an inventory of moveables in his school, and send a copy of it to the Treasurer's office. This inventory must be compared from time to time with the moveables actually in the school, and must be renewed during the month of June of each year. He must take supervision of the school buildings and property, and report from time to time upon their condition in sanitary and other respects.

The home work assigned to pupils must be carefully supervised by the Principal, so that it may not exceed in amount the provisions of the limit tables, or burden parents with what is properly the work of teachers.

### Special Directors.

Special Directors have supervision under the Secretary-Superintendent of the methods of teaching the subjects assigned to them. For this purpose they shall have, when visiting classes, the same power of inspection and direction as the Superintendent. Their visits shall be made as far as possible in conformity with pre-arranged time tables; and in other cases they shall notify Principals beforehand of intended visits, in order that the routine of the classes may suffer as little disturbance as possible. They shall report from time to time to the Secretary-Superintendent and annually in writing to the Board. They shall attend all meetings to which they are summoned by the Board or Secretary-Superintendent.

No special directors are employed in the High Schools.

### Class and Supernumerary Teachers.

Class and supernumerary teachers are primarily responsible to the Principal for the discharge of the duties assigned to them under these regulations

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* In the following Regulations where the word *Principal* occurs, it must be held to include the Rector of the High Schools, except where special provision is made to the contrary.

and by the time table of the school, and for the progress and good order of each scholar in their respective classes. They are therefore entitled to all reasonable liberty in the class methods to be employed. In cases of difference of opinion, however, the instructions of the Principal are to be followed. They are expected to attend monthly meetings of the staff, to bear cheerfully their share of all extra duties, and to co-operate heartily with others for the success of the school.

Each teacher must carefully keep and make up monthly the register of attendance of his class, must notify the Principal of any infringement of the regulations respecting fees or attendance, and must not enter a new name without receiving from him a register number, nor drop a name without his concurrence.

### Special Teachers.

Such teachers as are employed in the High and Senior Schools part of the time only, are designated Special teachers. They bear all the responsibilities and exercise all the powers of class teachers while in charge of any class, but they are not required to keep a class register, nor to perform any duties out of the hours of their attendance, except that they may be required, at the request of the Principal, to give one hour a week after school hours to weak or delinquent pupils, and to attend the monthly meetings of the staff. They must be provided by Principals with a list of the names of the pupils in each of their classes.

The Board, however, reserves to itself the right of requiring from special teachers, when employed full time, all the duties of class teachers, in some one, but not more than one, of the schools in which they are employed.

### Engagements.

No teacher is held to be engaged by the Board until the authorised form of engagement has been signed. All class and supernumerary teachers shall serve four months on trial before being permanently engaged.

Unless it be expressly stipulated in the engagement, no teacher is employed to teach any particular class in any particular school, as the Board reserves to itself the right to re-arrange the teaching staff of the various schools when and how it may deem best ; and the Secretary-Superintendent is authorised annually to re-arrange the teaching staff of the Public schools and at his discretion to give teachers charge of boys and girls alternately.

The Board will not hereafter employ teachers who have not sufficient acquaintance with French, especially with its pronunciation, to enable them to teach creditably so much of that language as may be demanded by the limit tables of their classes. All female teachers when not disqualified are expected to take their own classes in Tonic Sol-fa. Teachers not qualified to do this must suffer the reduction of salary provided for in the 7th paragraph of the regulations as to salaries.

Teachers may be required to attend any lectures or discussions that may be instituted by the Secretary-Superintendent for the improvement of methods of teaching.

### Salaries.

Salaries in the High Schools and Senior School are considered and determined individually by the Board ; but male teachers engaged at less that $1,000 per annum, and female teachers engaged at less than $440 in classes up to and including the third year of the preliminary Course, or $500 in the Fourth or Fifth years, will receive, if employed full time, regular annual increase up to these amounts.

In the Public Schools, male Principals of schools containing classes of all grades receive from the time of engagement, $1,000 per annum with increase up to $1,500 as determined by the Board. Second masters receive $600 per annum. Salaries of female Principals are determined individually by the Board.

Female teachers of Kindergarten Preparatory, and other classes up to and including the Third Year, and Supernumerary Teachers, receive $275

per annum on engagement, and, provided they prove themselves punctual, faithful, and efficient, the Board will, on the recommendation of the Superintendent, raise their salaries annually in the month of September, so that they will receive $300 in the second, $320 in the third, $340 in the fourth, $365 in the fifth, and $385 in the sixth year of service.

Female teachers of Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Year classes will receive $330 during their first year of service, and, on the conditions of advance above stated, will receive $350 in the second, $375 in the third, $400 in the fourth, $420 in the fifth, and $440 in the sixth year of service.

Assistants in the Kindergarten, being teachers in training, receive no salary, but qualified teachers when acting as assistants will receive $125 per annum.

Teachers engaged temporarily to supply the place of absentees receive one dollar per day of actual teaching.

Teachers not qualified to take their own classes in Tonic Sol-fa shall be engaged at a rate of salary $10.00 per annum below the above scale.

The above scale, however, does not prevent the Board from engaging skilful and experienced teachers at higher than the minimum or maximum rates, nor from augmenting their salaries year by year, as it may determine, nor for diminishing or withholding any or all augmentations in case of financial necessity.

Applications for special increase of salary are considered only at the regular meeting of the Board in June, and teachers who desire to urge their claims in this or any other relation otherwise than in writing, must apply in writing to the secretary to be heard before the full Board, but must not interview individual Commissioners.

Teachers are forbidden to transfer their salaries except by special permission of the Chairman.

### Limit Tables, Time Tables and Rules.

The work proper to each year of the course is defined in the limit tables published annually in the school prospectuses.

The time table of each school shall be drawn up by the Principal in consultation with the other teachers, conforming as nearly as practicable to the limit tables of the Board. In the case of the Public and Senior Schools it must, when drawn up, be submitted to the Superintendent, discussed and approved by him at a meeting of teachers; if, after hearing the opinion of teachers, it be satisfactory to him he shall sign it. No time table shall be binding without his signature, and, except to meet a temporary emergency, no time table, so approved, shall be altered or departed from without his approval signified in writing. A similar course must be followed in respect to any rules which it may be thought desirable to enact in any school.

In the case of the High Schools the time tables when drawn up must be submitted and approved at a meeting of the High School Committee.

### School Districts.

Pupils are required to attend the school provided for the district in which they reside. No exception to this rule can be allowed except on the written order of the Board or Secretary-Superintendent.

No school districts are assigned to the High School of Montreal, the High School for Girls, or the Senior School.

### Who may be admitted to Schools.

Children of Protestant parents, resident in Montreal, and of others, resident or non-resident, who pay into the Protestant Panel school tax upon real estate owned by them in the city,* of school age,† of sound mind, in possession of their senses, properly vaccinated, free from infection, and not under suspension from another school, are admissible to any school

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* Jews and Roman Catholics may be admitted to schools where there is room, at the same rate of fee as Protestants, but subject in other respects to the conditions imposed on non-residents of the City.

† School age is defined by law to be between five and sixteen years.

in which there is suitable accommodation, provided that no child residing in one school district shall be admitted to the school of another district without a written order from the Secretary-Superintendent, addressed to the Principal of the school to which admission is sought, which order may be revoked at the close of any school month if the seat is required for a resident of the district.

### Reception of Pupils.

Pupils who have not previously attended school are admitted in the months of September, October, February, and March, and Principals are authorised at other times to refuse admission to those who cannot enter with advantage any one of the established classes.

It shall be the duty of the Principal before admitting a pupil :—

1st. To ascertain his residence so that he may not be unwittingly admitted if residing out of the city or in some other school district.

2nd. To enquire as to his religious faith, whether Protestant, Jew, or Roman Catholic.

3rd. To secure and preserve the authorised statements as to his vaccination, and the absence of any infectious disease in the household from which he comes, signed by a parent or guardian.

4th. To enquire if he has previously attended any school under the control of the Board ; and, if so, to ascertain and record what school, and the standing and register number of the pupil in it.

When children apply for admission to any school where there is no room for their reception, the Principal must carefully examine the applicants, and send to the Secretary-Superintendent forthwith a statement of their names in full, ages, addresses, religious faith, and attainments, so far as may be necessary to determine the grade of class to which they should be admitted. It shall then be the duty of the Secretary-Superintendent to endeavour to find suitable vacancies in other accessible schools.

Should the parent be unwilling to send the child to a school outside his district, he may enter his name upon the application list kept by the Principal, whose duty it shall be to notify such applicants, in order of the date of their applications, of vacancies as they occur.

All transfers given by the Board or Secretary-Superintendent shall be good only for the remainder of the school year then current, unless a statement to the contrary is given in writing at the time ; and it shall be the duty of Principals, on 1st September following, to refer pupils thus admitted to the school situated in the district in which they reside.

Transfers made on account of discipline shall be subject to reconsideration annually, and the Secretary-Superintendent shall then determine on the course to be pursued in each such case. In the absence of any order to the contrary, these transfers shall be considered permanent.

### Conditions of Continuance in School.

The continuance of a pupil in school is conditional upon the due payment of fees, upon his being furnished with prescribed text-books, his attention to studies, punctuality, respectful obedience to teachers, pleasant intercourse with school-fellows, personal cleanliness, freedom from infection, avoidance of injury to school premises and furniture, and abstinence from immorality in speech and action.

No pupil may bring to school or have in his possession fire-arms or any explosives

### Fees.

In public schools the fee is 25c. per month for each pupil in the half-day classes, and 50c. in other classes ; but no more than two children of the same family shall be charged school fees. In the Senior School the fee is $1.00 in the lower, and $2.00 in the two upper grades, per pupil per month. Attendance in the Senior School does not count towards remission of fees in the Public Schools.

The Treasurer will visit the schools on the eighth school day of each

month, for the purpose of receiving the fees for that month. Principals are required to pay into the hands of the Treasurer, at his office, all balances of fees collected after the eighth school day as soon as any balance amounts to five dollars, and to pay in like manner the final balance of the month's fees not later than 11 a.m. on the last Saturday of the month.

In the High Schools fees are payable quarterly, and vary in the different grades.

In the Kindergarten and Transition Classes the fee is $5.00 per term.
In the First and Second Preparatory Classes the fee is $6.25 per term.
In the Third Preparatory Class the fee is $7:50 per term.
In the First Form the fee is $8.75 per term.
In the Second Form the fee is $10.00 per term.
In the Third Form the fee is $11.25 per term.
In the Fourth Form the fee is $12.50 per term.
In the Fifth Form the fee is $13.75 per term.
In the Sixth Form the fee is $15.00 per term.

When four or more children belonging to one family are in attendance at the same time in either of the High Schools, only the three most advanced will be charged fees.

All fees are payable in advance, monthly fees on the first school day of each month; quarterly fees on the first day of each term, namely, 1st September, 16th November, 1st February, 16th April. Any teacher permitting a pupil to remain in school more than five days without payment of the monthly fee or eight days without payment of the quarterly fee, becomes responsible to the Board for it. Teachers in the High Schools will be relieved from this responsibility upon reporting to the Treasurer, in writing, the fact of nonpayment.

No application for remission of fees in the High Schools will be entertained where the pupil has not been absent for more than one-half the term. Pupils entering after the Christmas holidays will be charged proportionate fees for the month of January.

### Exemptions.

In the Public Schools, children of persons in the employment of the Board are exempt from the payment of fees. In the Senior and High Schools a discount of 50 per cent. will be allowed them, except that children of teachers employed in the High and Senior Schools pay no fees while attending the schools to which parents are attached.

Exemptions from fees on the plea of poverty may be made by the Principal of any Public School, with the knowledge and consent of any member of the Board, or of the Secretary-Superintendent, given in writing.

### Text-Books.

Every pupil is required to procure all such text-books and other school requisites as are enumerated in the limit table of the class to which he or she belongs, and none other.

In cases of deserving indigence, the Secretary-Superintendent may provide and lend, with due precautions for their proper preservation, text-books and other school requisites, preserving a record of each case.

### School Hours.

The school hours for each class in all the schools are defined in the limit tables, and are binding alike on teachers and pupils.

The opening or closing of the play-grounds and school buildings shall be determined by the Principal of the school, subject to the approval of the Secretary-Superintendent, or in the case of the High Schools, the High School Committee, and pupils shall not have admission to them at any other times. Arrangements must be so made as that teachers shall be in attendance—one in the building and one in each of the play-grounds—during intervals of school work, and at such other times as they are open by order of the Principal.

Each class-room shall be assigned by the Principal to the particular charge of a teacher, whose duty it shall be to inquire promptly into the

cause of all damage, when any such occurs, and to report the same to the Principal. Damage due to rough or improper conduct must be repaired at the expense of the pupils in fault. A teacher failing to make prompt inquiry and report becomes responsible for damage done. Teachers left in supervision of a building will in like manner be held responsible for damage outside the class-rooms.

School doors shall be closed at ten minutes past the time of opening of each session, after which no children shall be admitted to any class without the permission of the Principal, except when, in cold or wet weather, the health of the children would be endangered by their being compelled to return home.

If any pupil in the Senior or any Public School is late or absent at more than ten sessions of the school during the month, without satisfactory explanation by a parent or guardian, or leaves the school premises during any school session without permission of the teacher in charge, the Principal may, at his discretion, declare the seat forfeited, and must notify the parents to that effect. He must then send a statement of the case to the Secretary-Superintendent, who is empowered to readmit the pupil upon the application of his parents or guardians.

### School Studies.

The limit table for each class states the time to be devoted to each subject and the progress which the class is expected to make in one half year or year. The Board does not minutely direct the manner of giving instruction, preferring that teachers, aided by the advice of the Superintendent and of the Principal should exercise their talents and skill with as little interference as possible. It, however, reminds teachers that class-work is not mere recitation, but is also, and to a great extent, study under the eye and with the aid of the teacher; and forbids the giving of any home work to junior classes that has not been carefully explained beforehand.

Every statement made to the class by a teacher must be so made as to arrest the attention, and to convey a distinct and correct conception to the understanding. The memory must be trained to remember facts accurately, and to recall expressions of sufficient importance, whether for their concise truth or for their beauty, with verbal exactness and with promptitude. So much only as can be thoroughly done should be attempted.

Teachers must carefully prepare the day's work beforehand. Exercises must be written on the blackboard, and all appliances placed in readiness before the opening of each session. The general work of preparation and the correction of exercises should occupy at least an hour daily.

Fuller directions respecting certain work may be found in the Memoranda and Instructions issued for the use of teachers.

### Discipline.

Discipline in the schools is founded on instruction in duty, and is maintained by appeals to reason and right moral feeling, aided by rewards to the diligent and obedient, the reproof and punishment of those neglectfully and wilfully wrong, and the expulsion of the incorrigible.

It is expected that no pupil will be punished for a fault committed in ignorance, nor for a fault not distinctly brought home to him. Teachers are therefore required to be careful that the children understand their duties. Care must be taken that school regulations be not too minute, nor school duties unnecessarily multiplied or onerous.

Habits of diligence and good conduct must be fostered by reward. One of the best rewards is private or public commendation from a judicious teacher. Prizes are provided for the diligent and successful.

If rewards, admonition, and reproof fail to secure good conduct and diligence on the part of any child, punishment must be resorted to.

In resorting to punishment teachers must take care to ascertain that the punishment is merited, and to select that form which is best suited to the offence. To secure this end, the Board recommends that teachers, while taking note of misconduct during a lesson, shall not punish until its close.

PUNISHMENTS

Permitted methods of punishment are :—

(*a*) Setting a pupil to stand on the floor. This punishment must not be prolonged beyond the continuance of one lesson.

(*b*) Keeping him after school in the afternoon.

This must in no case be for longer than one hour a day.

(*c*) Reporting him to the Principal of the school.

No pupil should be sent to report himself verbally, but reports must be made by the teacher in person or in writing.

Pupils should be reported by teachers to the Principal only in cases of a grave character.

When a pupil is reported, the Principal must, before inflicting punishment for the offence, see that he has received a correct report.

(*d*) Deprivation of credit marks. This punishment must not be used capriciously.

(*e*) Corporal punishment, except in the case of girls.

Corporal punishment must be applied only on the palms of the hands and with the strap supplied by the Board, after the boy has been made aware that such punishment is about to be inflicted. If a boy refuse to submit he must be sent to the Principal.

All other methods of corporal punishment, such as shaking, pulling the ear, slapping with the hand, striking with the pointer or without warning are strictly forbidden.

The giving of one or more strokes for the same offence to the same pupil at the same time constitutes a case of corporal punishment.

If the same pupil be whipped more than once during any month, each whipping must be recorded as a separate case of corporal punishment.

If more than one pupil be whipped for the same offence at the same time each whipping must be recorded specifically as a case of corporal punishment.

The strap shall be kept in the Principal's room, sent for as required, and immediately returned.

The pupil to be punished shall not be sent for the strap.

A book provided by the Board for the purpose must be kept for recording cases of punishment in each school. This book shall be kept in the Principal's office, and sent with the strap when a whipping is to be inflicted. All punishments must be recorded in it at the time in accordance with the form there prescribed It shall be the duty of the Principal of the school to countersign each record after the book has been returned, and to include in his monthly return to the Board a statement of the number of corporal punishments administered in each class.

Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted upon any pupil who refuses to submit to it. The insubordinate pupil shall be sent home by the Principal, either at once or at the close of the session, with a written statement of his offence and of the penalty to be inflicted, of the fact of the pupil's refusal to submit and of his consequent exclusion from the school, until he is willing to submit.

No record of "*sending home*" shall be entered in the Principal's punishment book.

In cases where the offence of the pupil has been peculiarly grave, or his conduct in refusing punishment has been insolent or impertinent (and only in such cases), the Principal instead of sending the pupil home may resort at once to suspension under clause (*f*).

(*f*) Suspension.

When the ordinary discipline fails to secure becoming conduct in a pupil, the Principal may suspend him from the school for a period not exceeding five school days, sending by the delinquent a written statement addressed to one of his parents or guardians, informing him of the length of time for which the pupil is suspended, and the reasons of suspension.

If the suspension be for refusal to do some definite act that may rightfully be demanded, it may be extended until the offender return and do that which he had refused to do; but a statement, as provided for in the foregoing paragraph, must be sent to a parent or guardian.

If a suspended pupil remain away from school more than five school days from the date of suspension, a report of the case must be sent to the Secretary-Superintendent, who shall then take measures to prevent his admission to any other school.

All cases of corporal punishment by the Principal, as such, and of suspension, must be fully and permanently recorded in a book provided for that purpose, and open to the inspection of any member of the Board and of the Secretary-Superintendent. Punishment inflicted by the Principal, when taking temporarily the place of a teacher, will be noted in the corporal punishment book of the school only.

### Expulsion.

When it becomes obvious that the conduct of a pupil is such as to endanger the authority of competent teachers, or the morals of his companions, and the modes of discipline detailed above fail to secure amendment, the case must be reported to the Secretary-Superintendent, who shall appoint a time to meet the pupil, his parents or guardians, and the teacher concerned, at the school, and shall send to each party a notification specifying the time, place, and the object of the meeting. If neither the pupil nor his parents or guardians attend, he shall be considered withdrawn, and forbidden admission into any school. If he or they attend, the matter shall be carefully investigated, all parties having a dispassionate hearing, and, according to the merits of the case, the Secretary-Superintendent may warn the delinquent and his parents or guardians, by note if the latter be absent, of the danger of expulsion, may suspend him for a time not exceeding a month, may remove him to another school, or may submit the matter to the Board, with which alone remains the power to suspend indefinitely, or to expel. If the Secretary-Superintendent remove the delinquent to another school, he must make provision for his reception there.

### Examinations.

Public oral examinations will be held from time to time by appointment of the Commissioners.

Written examinations shall be held annually or oftener, as the Board may direct. At their close, and in accordance with their results, prizes shall be awarded, promotions made, and classes re-arranged.

A scheme, giving the day on which each examination shall be held, will be sent to the Principals by the Board sufficiently early to afford time for preparation and arrangement.

For all such examinations the Board will furnish the questions, and will determine the manner in which the marks assigned to the subjects shall be given.

The scale of values assigned to the subjects is given on the Examination Sheets provided under the regulation for the reporting of results.

The questions shall be distributed to the schools in sealed parcels, each bearing on the outside the name of the examination paper contained within, and the number of copies. No parcel shall be opened until the hour at which the examination is to be held.

As far as possible all pupils taking the same examination paper must be examined simultaneously in the school, but when the accommodation is insufficient for this, especial care must be taken that the children first examined shall have no communication with those still to be examined. No two children taking the same examination paper shall sit at the same desk.

The children about to be examined being assembled, the teacher must furnish each with pen, ink, blotting paper, a known and sufficient quantity of blank paper, which must all be returned untorn, and, after silence is enforced, one examination paper only.

Each child must write his name, age last birthday, name of the school, and rank in the school in appropriate places. Then, having marked the time, and giving no explanation of the questions, the teacher must direct the children to begin work, must see that no use is made of any slate, book, pencil, other paper than that furnished, or of any extraneous aid, and must arrest all work at the end of the assigned time, and collect the answers. Any pupil detected in contravening this regulation shall forfeit all marks assigned to the paper upon which he is engaged.

In giving out dictation, the teacher should read once before writing begins and before the time is marked, and should then read at his discretion, while the pupils write, giving the punctuation unless otherwise directed, and, if he chooses, the meaning of detached words.

All answers shall be read, valued, and signed in accordance, first with any instructions that may be issued by the Board; secondly, with instructions issued by the Principal. The precise method of distributing the marks assigned for each question and paper shall be determined by the Principal in consultation with the teachers interested before the answers of the pupils are marked. All doubtful points arising during the process of marking shall be referred to the Principal, whose decision must be followed; and in schools where two or more classes taught by different teachers take the same examination paper the answers shall be valued by the teachers concerned in consultation with one another. All answers must be filed in an orderly manner in the school, must be preserved for one year, and shall be open to the inspection and subject to the call of the Board or Superintendent.

### Promotions.

In cases where the desirability of promoting a pupil is doubtful, because such a pupil in the written examinations has acquitted himself either better or worse than could have been expected, it shall be in the power of the Secretary-Superintendent to take into consideration in determining the pupil's fitness for promotion, the results of all tests recorded during the year and the teacher's impressions, as well as marks gained in the examination.

When a pupil has satisfactorily completed a course of any school or class, he shall be removed to a higher. No deviations from this rule will be permitted, unless expressly sanctioned by the Secretary-Superintendent.

In the High Schools promotions shall be made by the Rector under the regulations in consultation with the teachers in charge of their respective classes, subject to the approval of the High School Committee.

### Prizes.

Prizes for general proficiency are provided in all classes of the Public and Senior Schools, except Kindergarten, Preparatory, and First Year grades. All pupils are eligible for these prizes.

A pupil, transferred from one school to another during the course of the year, must, in order to be eligible for a prize, establish his school record for the year by the production of the monthly reports received in the former school

To be entitled to a prize, a pupil in the Public Schools, must have obtained:—

(*a*) Eighty per cent. of the total marks obtainable in all examination papers set by the Board or by Principals in grades not examined by the Board;

(*b*) A similar percentage of the total marks attainable for lessons during the year where some scheme of marking school-work, approved by the Secretary-Superintendent, has been consistently maintained throughout the year; and

(*c*) Ninety per cent of the maximum marks in conduct and punctuality, also awarded on some approved scheme.

In the Senior School to be entitled to a prize the pupil is required to obtain seventy-five per cent. only of the marks attainable in examinations and lessons.

A First General Proficiency prize will be given in each class to that boy and that girl, whose aggregate marks—not less than the minimum above stated—are the highest.

All pupils who have not remained in the grade of their classes more than twelve school months in the Public and Senior Schools, or more than five terms in the High Schools, and who have not been entered in the punishment book of the Principal during the six months preceding, may compete for First General Proficiency prizes.

In the High Schools medals are the only prizes awarded by the Board.

### Commissioners' Scholarships.

The Board will award, annually, a number of Commissioners' Scholarships, not more than forty (40) in all.

In awarding scholarships to the candidates entitled to compete, the following principles will be observed :-

(*a*) Two scholarships will be awarded in each Public School, and in the McGill Model Schools one to the first boy and the other to the first girl.

(*b*) The remaining scholarships will be divided between boys and girls of the Public Schools in proportion to the number of boys and girls of Sixth Year Grade who enter upon the final examinations.

(*c*) The scholarships assigned to boys will be distributed among the various schools as nearly as possible in the ratio which the number of boys of Sixth Year Grade in each school bears to the total number of boys as determined by principle (*b*).

(*d*) Principle (*c*) will be applied to girls.

(*e*) Where the girls of a school are entitled to a certain number of scholarships with a fraction over, and the boys are entitled to another certain number with a fraction over, and the two fractions nearly equivalent, when added together, are sufficient to entitle the school to an additional scholarship, such a scholarship may be won either by a boy or by a girl.

(*f*) The scholarships thus assigned to each school will be awarded in order of merit, except that candidates qualifying under the second of the two conditions of qualification mentioned below, must obtain 5 per cent. more marks on their aggregate than candidates qualifying under the first condition, in order to take precedence.

All candidates must be pupils in the Sixth Year of the Public Schools who are entitled to compete for first General Proficiency prizes, who are not less than twelve nor more than sixteen years of age on the first of June of the year in which they are candidates, who have spent the two years previous in the Public Schools, and have not doubled the Fifth Year Grade except on account of age or illness, and who have fulfilled one or other of the following conditions :—

1st That they take seventy-five per cent. of the total marks attainable in examinations and in the subject of English, and not less than two-thirds of such marks in each and every other subject.

2nd That they obtain eighty per cent. of the total marks as above with seventy-five per cent. in English, and do not fall below the above-mentioned standard of two-thirds in more than two subjects ; and in case the failure be in French or Arithmetic, pass a supplemental examination on the first of September next ensuing.

The Commissioners' Scholarships are tenable either in the High Schools for a classical course, or in the Senior School for a non-classical course, but can be retained only from year to year, and for their retention the holders of them must give satisfactory evidence of continued good conduct and application.

A scholarship is forfeited if the holder thereof, except in case of illness, fails to gain promotion to the next higher grade at the end of any year.

The Rector of the High Schools and the Principal of the Senior School,

on receiving Commissioners' Scholars, are authorised to demand from parents some reasonable assurance that their children will complete the school course, and they shall report annually to the Board at its September meeting, upon the progress of those enjoying this benefit.

### Government Scholarships.

Thirty free tuitions in the High School of Montreal are awarded by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council upon the recommendation of the Board. These scholarships are not competitive, and candidates in order to be eligible for appointment, must give satisfactory proof of good character and of their being qualified to enter at least the Third Form. These scholarships are tenable from year to year, and their tenure is conditional upon good conduct and satisfactory progress. Nominations are made annually at the September meeting of the Board, and it shall be the duty of the Rector of the High School to report in writing to that meeting upon the conduct and progress of pupils enjoying this benefit, as well as upon the qualifications of new applicants. Applications must be sent in writing to the Secretary of the Board not later than the first week in September.

### Reports to Parents.

Monthly reports of attendance, and reports of the results of written examinations, shall be sent to the parents or guardians of all pupils. In addition to these, reports of progress and standing shall be sent to parents at least three times a year. All forms of report shall be approved by the Board.

### Meetings of Teachers.

At least one meeting of teachers shall be held in the Senior and each Public School during the year, at the call of the Secretary-Superintendent, at such time out of school hours as may appear to him convenient for the teachers. At it, one of the Commissioners, the Secretary-Superintendent, or the Principal of the school, shall preside, and all teachers are expected to attend. All matters affecting the interest of the school may be discussed, and all proposed Regulations and Time Tables shall be submitted previous to receiving the sanction of the Superintendent.

### Conferences of Teachers.

Conferences of teachers shall be held in the High School at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, from time to time as occasion arises. Such conferences shall be called (a) by the Board, (b) by the Secretary-Superintendent, (c) at the request of six teachers given in writing to the Secretary-Superintendent. A week's notice of meeting shall be given, except in cases of emergency, and a statement of the special business to be brought forward shall be embodied in the notice of meeting. All teachers are expected to attend.

### Holidays.

Holidays shall be as follows :—

1st. Every Saturday.

2nd. Good Friday and Easter Monday.

3rd. The Queen's birthday.

4th. Such days as may be proclaimed by Authority.*

5th. The Superintendent is directed to make such arrangements as may be necessary to allow any teacher two days annually to visit other schools under the control of the Board, or to attend the Convention of Protestant Teachers of the Province of Quebec.

6th. Monthly half-holidays for punctual attendance are allowed in schools in which the attendance does not fall short of 90 per cent. of the perfect attendance.

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* These holidays cannot be given by the Principals of Schools without receipt of special authorisation from the Board.

The schools will close for about ten days at Christmas and two months in the summer, as may be determined each year by the Board.

Any other holidays may be given by the Board or by its Chairman only.

### Supplies and Repairs.

All school supplies and small repairs, when sanctioned by the Treasurer, will be provided by him upon the receipt of a requisition from the Principal, so that no expenses on behalf of the schools shall be incurred by Principals or Caretakers, without his written order. It will then be the duty of each Principal to consider beforehand what supplies are needed monthly, and to send his requisition in sufficient time to allow of its being met. The Principal must give the Treasurer a receipt for all goods delivered.

### Fire-drill.

Fire-drills must be conducted at least once a month, sometimes during the forenoon, and sometimes during the afternoon session, but not at regular or prearranged periods.

There shall be a special signal placed in some accessible part of the building, which must be used for fire-drill only. Every member of the school staff, as well as the caretaker, must know how to give the fire-signal.

Teachers must dismiss pupils immediately on hearing the signal and always in the same way. Pupils must not stay to put on clothing.

Pupils must walk in quick step, keeping in time, but not crowding, teachers being in advance of their classes.

Teachers or reliable older pupils, should be stationed on staircase landings, at the foot of stairways, at exits, and other important positions, to assist, and should be especially trained to take these positions with promptness.

Pupils in drilling should be confined occasionally to one staircase, and one means of exit; and should be trained to halt instantaneously at word of command, and to obey promptly all directions.

*Note.*—The treasurer of the City of Montreal annually pays to the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, out of the moneys payable to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the City of Montreal, the sum of two thousand dollars for the education of children, resident in the City of Montreal, and attending the McGill Model Schools.

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*Protestant Schools in Montreal.*—The following report as to the course in manual training in the institutions under the control of the Protestant Schools of Montreal, was recently made by the superintendent of them, and is taken from the Report for 1897.

"*a.* Kindergartens.—Kindergarten departments have now been established in all the High and Public Schools with the exception of two small schools situated on the outskirts of the city. The Kindergarten occupations are the basis of all manual training. The Kindergarten begins the training of the hands in exactness, deftness, and neatness, educating them to do the will of the brain which stands behind them. The course deals with solids, by means of clay, sand, and cardboard work; surfaces, through paper-folding, paper-cutting, and painting with brush; lines, by means of weaving, sewing, and drawing; and points, by means of bead-stringing, perforating, etc.

"*b.* Transition Work. — It has been felt for some time that some special provision is necessary in order to make a natural connection between the Kindergarten or the Home and the regular school work. The difficulty is now met by what is called Transition Work during the first year of school. This work forms a prominent feature of first year classes, more especially in the High Schools, and is under the direction of specialists trained and experienced in this work. The children are taught Reading,

Writing, and Arithmetic, in connection with Manual Work and Form Study. Beginnings are made in Literature and Science, History and Geography, by means of stories, poems, and observation lessons, with the aid of the sand and clay modelling. Correlation of studies is the aim, that interest may be stimulated and the connection between the Kindergarten and Preparatory Classes made as close and natural as possible.

"*c.* Form Study and Drawing. — The manual work begun in the Kindergarten is systematically carried on in the junior classes of all schools under the head of Form Study and Drawing. This includes paper-folding and paper-cutting, sticklaying, clay modelling, and colour work. The results of the work in this direction have been very satisfactory.

"The work is strictly educational, it deals with the mind ; the hand and eye are trained to express thought through the study of concrete objects. It aims to cultivate the imagination, to develop the sense of beauty, to lead to the expression of artistic ideas, to teach in true historic order what the course of the world's great art has been, and the function of beauty in education and in life.

"The course followed is the Prang course, and will be found fully explained in the three following books published by the Prang Co., viz., 'The Use of Models,' 'Suggestions for Instruction in Colour,' and the 'Primary Course in Art Education, Parts I. and II.'

"*d.* Sloyd. — Educational Sloyd now forms a regular part of the course of the Boys' High School. The system of educational handwork in wood is generally recognised as an important instrument in the development of the mental, moral, and physical powers of children. The advantages to be derived from it are numerous. It inspires respect for rough, honest, bodily labour ; it cultivates manual dexterity, self-reliance, industry, perseverance, and patience ; it trains to habits of order, exactness, cleanliness, neatness ; and it develops the physical powers. A Sloyd room has accordingly been fitted up with thirty-six adjustable work-benches, each bench being provided with the necessary tools for an elementary course of woodwork. The course, which extends over a period of three years, beginning with the first form, consists of a series of models in wood so arranged as to involve a well-graded series of exercises in the use of common tools. Eight classes, including over two hundred boys, are drafted in turn into the Sloyd room, where they are required to take up the regular course in Sloyd. Three steps are involved in the study of each model. First, the model is carefully examined by each boy ; second, a working plan of the model, drawn to scale, is prepared by each boy ; and third, the model is reproduced in wood from the working plan. From the beginning the pupil is taught to make and interpret working drawings, and to reproduce from them the indicated forms."

The following note has been kindly supplied by the present Superintendent of Protestant Schools in Montreal :—

*e.* Cooking.—Three cooking centres in convenient schools have been established. Classes from the ten large public schools are now drafted into one or other of these centres, each school contributing a class of not more than 28 girls. Instruction in cooking is given during the regular school hours, each class spending half a day in the work, and no fee is charged. The method of instruction provides for a demonstration lesson to a full class during the first hour, and for practice lessons in two sections during the remainder of the time. The services of a competent instructress have been secured in the person of a graduate of the School of Cookery and Domestic Economy, Manchester, England.

## APPENDIX C.

### REGULATIONS OF 1890 EMPOWERING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT BOARDS OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS IN MONTREAL TO ISSUE DEBENTURES.

Whereas the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, and the Board of Protestant School Commissioners of the City of Montreal have, by their petition, established that it is expedient to consolidate, explain, and give a permanent character to, the various statutes which have been, from time to time, enacted, granting the said Boards power to issue debentures for the purpose of enabling the said boards to erect suitable school-houses in the City of Montreal, under their respective control ; and whereas some of the debentures issued under the authority of the said statutes have become paid up and extinguished, by means of the sinking fund provided for the regular redemption of the said debentures ; and whereas the growing wants and necessities of primary education in the said City of Montreal, as well as the facilities offered for obtaining loans on debentures, render it expedient that the said school boards should be invested with the permanent power of raising money by debentures to a limited amount for the construction of school-houses when necessary, without being obliged to obtain new legislative authority, upon each and every issue of such debentures.

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows :

1. The Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, and the Board of Protestant School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, are hereby, severally and separately, authorised to issue debentures or bonds for the purpose of raising money to build schools, under the control of the said Boards, and acquire land for school sites, as well as to pay off any mortgages upon their immoveable property to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars for each Board.

2. The said debentures or bonds shall be issued in sums of one hundred, five hundred, or one thousand dollars each ; no issue shall be of less than twenty-five thousand dollars in bonds of equal denomination ; the said issue to be redeemable, as herein provided, in fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, or forty years, and the said debentures or bonds shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum, payable annually or semi-annually.

3. The payment of the interest and capital of the said debentures or bonds shall be provided out of the income of the said Boards, derived from the school tax in the City of Montreal :

(*a*) Whenever the Board shall have decided upon an issue of debentures or bonds, the said Board will give a notice in writing to the treasurer of the City of Montreal specifying the date and the amount of issue decided upon, the denomination of the bonds, the rate of interest, and the date of the redemption of the said debentures or bonds.

(*b*) The bonds or debentures issued conformably to the said notice and signed by the president or chairman and treasurer of the Board, shall be presented to the treasurer of the City of Montreal, whose duty it shall be to

sign the said bonds, provided they do not exceed the issue authorised by the present act.

(*c*) Such signature, by the treasurer of the City of Montreal, shall be an acknowledgment that the said bonds or debentures have been served upon him, and that the payment of interest and capital of the said bonds shall be provided for by the said treasurer out of the school tax, which the said treasurer is bound to pay yearly for the said Boards after collection of the same by the Corporation of the City of Montreal according to law, and the said signature of the said treasurer shall be sufficient proof to third parties, that the said bonds or debentures have been issued conformably to the present act, and are not in excess of the power to issue, authorised by the present act.

(*d*) It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the City of Montreal, out of the yearly proceeds of the school tax in the City of Montreal, to retain in his hands a sufficient sum to pay all the interest which shall become due and payable, in each and every year, upon the said bonds or debentures, and, furthermore, to retain, in addition, a sufficient sum to form a sinking fund to provide for the repayment of the capital of the said debentures or bonds at their maturity; and the bearers of the said bonds or debentures shall have the right to claim from the Corporation of the City of Montreal payment at maturity of the said bonds or debentures in capital and interest.

(*e*) Upon the amounts thus retained in his hands, the said treasurer shall allow the Board entitled to the same the rate of interest which the particular issue of the bonds may bear, which interest shall be capitalised yearly whilst the said bonds or debentures shall remain outstanding and unpaid; and the said treasurer shall, out of the amount so by him retained, pay the interest upon the said bonds or debentures, as the same become due, and out of the amount retained by him for a sinking fund and the interest accrued upon the said sinking fund, he shall redeem the said bonds as the same become due; and he shall render an account to the said Board, and shall pay over to them any amounts remaining in his hands to their credit upon any separate issue of bonds, or shall be entitled to claim from them any deficit, should such deficit exist.

(*f*) The Corporation of the City of Montreal and the said Board may mutually agree upon some different system as to the creation and maintenance of a sinking fund for the redemption of the said debentures or bonds as well as the investment of the same; but, in the absence of such special agreement, the foregoing dispositions shall apply, and, under any circumstances, the signature of the Treasurer of the City of Montreal, acknowledging as aforesaid, the service upon him of the said bonds or debentures, will be sufficient proof, in favour of the bearers of the said bonds or debentures, that the issue of the same has been duly authorised, according to law, and that their redemption shall be provided out of the said sinking fund.

4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as giving the said Board power to issue and keep outstanding more than the said sum of five hundred thousand dollars of bonds or debentures; and, in consequence, the debentures issued under the authority of the statutes 32 Victoria chapter 16, 33 Victoria chapter 25, 34 Victoria chapter 12, 36 Victoria chapter 33, 39 Victoria chapter 16, 42–43 Victoria chapter 14, by either of the said Boards, and still unredeemed, are to be taken into account when the said Boards exercise the said powers hereby conferred to issue debentures or bonds to the extent of the said sum of five hundred thousand dollars; nor shall this act be interpreted as authorizing either board to issue five hundred thousand dollars of debentures in addition to those already issued and still unredeemed at the time of the coming into force of this act; but only as conferring upon the said boards the power to issue, from time to time, as the necessity for which the said issues are authorised occur, and to keep

outstanding the said sum of five hundred thousand dollars in bonds or debentures in the manner aforesaid, inclusive of those bonds which have been, from time to time, issued under the above-mentioned statutes, and which shall still be unredeemed at the time of the coming into force of this act.

Nevertheless, the debentures issued by the Board of Protestant School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, to the amount of fifty five thousand dollars and signed by the Treasurer of the City of Montreal, bearing date the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety, redeemable in *twenty** years, are hereby declared legal, valid, and binding, as though the said debentures had been issued under the authority and provisions of the present act.

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* Amended by an Act passed the same day, 30th December, 1890, and "thirty" substituted.

# APPENDIX D

## SPECIAL REGULATION OF 1893 IN REGARD TO THE TENURE OF OFFICE IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL.

1. All the Commissioners of the Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal shall go out of office on the first day of July next.

2. Before the said day, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall appoint three commissioners, chosen as much as possible from among the members of the universities of Montreal, the Archbishop of Montreal shall appoint three selected from the members of the clergy, and the Corporation of the city of Montreal shall also appoint three selected from the Roman Catholic aldermen of the said city, to form part of the said Board.

3. If the Archbishop of the diocese of Montreal, or the corporation of the City of Montreal, or both, shall have neglected to notify the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in writing, of the appointments which they are obliged to make, the said appointments shall be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council in the manner above provided ; and the commissioners so appointed, shall be deemed to have been named by the authority which failed to appoint them.

In case the appointments or some of the appointments to be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council have not been made they shall be made by him within the shortest possible delay thereafter, and the commissioners so appointed shall enter into office immediately after their appointment.

4. The commissioners shall remain in office during three years, except that, after their nomination, one of the commissioners in each of the above categories, designated by lot, shall go out of office at the end of the first year, another of each category at the end of the second year, and the three others at the end of the third year.

5. Any vacancy in the said Board, by death or absence from the Province, shall be filled according to the manner in which the appointment of the commissioner to be replaced was made, and the person filling such vacancy shall remain in office only during the time his predecessor would have continued in office.

# APPENDIX E.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS: COURSE OF STUDY FOR MODEL SCHOOLS AND ACADEMY.

| SUBJECTS. | MODEL SCHOOLS. | | ACADEMY. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FIFTH YEAR. | SIXTH YEAR. | SEVENTH YEAR. | EIGHTH YEAR. |
| Moral and Religious instruction | Catechism<br>Latin reading. | Catechism<br>Latin reading. | Catechism | Catechism. |
| French | Expressive reading—Oral résumés of lessons read.<br>Memorizing—Committing to memory and reciting interesting and simple selections from the best prose and poetry.<br>Grammar—Review of elements, Syntax, Dictation exercises, Parsing, General principles of logical analysis.<br>Letter Writing—Familiar letters, business letters, receipts, descriptions, narrations. | Expressive Reading—Oral résumés of lessons read.<br>Reciting selections from the best prose and poetry.<br>Grammar—Review syntax.<br>Parsing and logical analysis.<br>First principles of literature.<br>Letters, narrations, descriptions. | Expressive Reading — Elocution, declamation.<br>Grammar — Complete Logical analysis.<br>Literature — Qualities of style—Figures — Letters, narrations, descriptions. | Expressive Reading — Elocution, declamation.<br>Grammar complete—Logical analysis.<br>Literature — Qualities of style. Figures.<br>Literary Analysis—Letters, narrations, descriptions. |
| English. (For schools in which as much attention is given to English as to French.) | Expressive Reading—Spelling and meaning of words of the reading lessons, Dictation, Translation.<br>Writing of stories read or related by teacher.<br>Letter Writing—Letters, narrations. | Expressive Reading<br>Dictation, translation.<br>Writing of stories read or related by teacher.<br>Grammar and analysis.<br>Letter Writing—Letters, narrations, descriptions. | Reading and recitation of selections from best prose and verse.<br>Dictation, translation.<br>Grammar—Analysis.<br>Literature — Letters, narrations. descriptions. | Expressive Reading — Dictation, translation.<br>Grammar—Analysis.<br>Literature — Letters, narrations, descriptions. |
| Writing | Copy writing<br>Exercise copy-books. | Copy writing<br>Exercise copy-books. | Copy writing<br>Exercise copy-books. | Copy writing.<br>Exercise copy-books. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mathematics | Review common fractions, decimal fractions, and compound rules.<br>The unitary method, elementary percentage, simple interest, miscellaneous problems, mental arithmetic.<br>Elementary mensuration.<br>Book-keeping—Double entry. | Review work of the preceding year.<br>Percentage and its application; commission, discount, insurance, interest, profit and loss, etc.<br>Miscellaneous problems.<br>Mensuration—Mensuration of surfaces.<br>Book-keeping—Double entry. | Percentage, general review<br>Square root, cube root.<br>Practical exercises—Mental arithmetic.<br>Review of mensuration of surfaces.<br>Algebra—General definitions; algebraic addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Equations of the first degree.<br>Book-keeping—Double entry.<br>Commercial correspondence. | General review.<br>Miscellaneous exercises. Mental arithmetic.<br>Mensuration of surfaces and solids; algebra to equations of second degree inclusive.<br>Book-keeping—Double entry.<br>Commercial correspondence. |
| Geography | Europe and Asia<br>Map Drawing. | Review of preceding year—Africa, Oceania—Review Canada.<br>Map drawing. | General review<br>Use of globes.<br>Map drawing. | General review.<br>Terrestial Globe.<br>Oral lessons on elements of cosmography.<br>Map drawing. |
| History | Canadian History—French Rule<br>Sacred History—General review. | Canadian History—English Rule<br>Sacred History—General review. | History of the Church to the Crusades.<br>Canadian History, review.<br>French History, principal events. | History of the Church, from the Crusades to the present time.<br>History, principal events.<br>United States History. |
| Drawing | Drawing | Drawing | Drawing | Drawing. |
| Useful knowledge | Object lessons and written résumés—Subjects: commerce, industry, navigation, hygiene, &c. Canadian Civics.<br>Agriculture—Oral lessons. | | Agriculture—A regular course of oral lessons on agriculture.<br>Elements of philosophy, of physics, of geology, and of botany.<br>Political Economy (for boys). Canadian Civics. The agricultural, forest, mining, and industrial products of Canada. Its internal and foreign trade.<br>Domestic Economy (for girls). | |

# APPENDIX F.

## PROTESTANT SCHOOLS: ELEMENTARY COURSE OF STUDY.

| SUBJECTS. | GRADE I. | GRADE II. | GRADE III. | GRADE IV. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scripture Knowledge - - - | The first half hour of each day to be devoted to the Opening Exercises—Scripture Reading, Singing, and Prayer, Instruction in Scripture and Morals, including readings and lessons upon Godfiness, Truthfulness, Honour, Respect for Others, Good Manners, Temperance, Health, Kindness to Animals, &c. | | | |
| English - - - - - - | The meaning of words with the subject matter of the reading lesson. Special attention to be given to pleasantness and brightness of tone, fluency, clearness and correctness of pronunciation, and to writing and spelling in all written work. | | | |
| | Copying words and sentences, oral and written reproduction, Memoriter work. Special attention to pen-holding and hand movements. | Copying words and sentences, Dictation, oral and written, Reproduction, Sentence Composition, Memoriter work. | Copying, Dictation, Word Building, Special Study of Simple Selections, from best prose and poetry, with Memoriter work, Sentence Drill, the parts of Speech. | Dictation, Special Study of Selections, including Definitions, Derivations, Analysis and Synthesis of Sentences, Parsing, Letter Writing, Accounts, Descriptive Composition, and Recitation of selected passages. |
| Arithmetic - - - - - - | Mental Arithmetic, Addition and Subtraction, with objects, and with numbers of two figures. Reading and writing numbers to 100. | Mental Arithmetic, Four Simple Rules to Short Division inclusive. Multiplication Table. Avoirdupois Weight. Long and Liquid Measures. | Mental Arithmetic, Long Division, Simple Examples in Fractions and in Compound Numbers in ordinary use, and review. | Mental Arithmetic, Simple Examples in Fractions, Decimals, Percentage, Interest, Mensuration; and Review. |
| Geography and History - - | Elementary terms. Divisions of land and water. Map of the school neighbourhood. | Outline of the Map of Canada. | Map of Western Hemisphere, Map Drawing, Outline of Canadian History, French Rule. | Map of Eastern Hemisphere, Map Drawing, Outline of Canadian History, including points of contact with British History. |
| Object Lessons or Useful Knowledge. | Form Study and Drawing, Colour, Size, Weight, Motion, First Notions of Agriculture. (Special attention to the Plants, Animals, Forest Trees, and Minerals of the Province, and their uses.) | | | |
| French (Optional) - - - | Names of objects in conversation. | Names of objects. Familiar phrases. | Easy sentences with simple forms of familiar verbs. | Reading, easy exercises in translation, regular verbs. |
| Text-Books necessary for each Grade. | Reading Book, Table-card, Slate, Slate-Pencil. | Reading Book, Table-Card, Slate, Slate-Pencil, Copy-Book, Pen, Ink. | Reading Book, Slate, Pencils, Copy-Book, Blank Book, Pen, Ink, Arithmetic, Geography, Canadian History, Drawing Book, No. 1. | Reading Book, Slate, Pencils, Spelling Book, Copy Book, Blank Book, Pen, Ink, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Canadian History, Drawing Book, No. 2. |

N.B.—Music and Physical Exercises are required to form part of the School Course.

# APPENDIX G.

## FROM THE REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR MONTREAL FROM SEPTEMBER, 1897, TO SEPTEMBER, 1899.*

### Attendance.

The Board has under its direct control fifteen schools with an actual daily attendance of 8,206 pupils, as may be seen from the following returns. It also subsidises two other schools, the McGill Model Schools, and the Baron de Hirsch Day School.

Attendance for October, 1899.

| Name of School. | No. of Pupils. |
|---|---|
| High School of Montreal | 669 |
| High School for Girls | 520 |
| Senior School | 258 |
| Aberdeen School | 849 |
| Ann Street School | 481 |
| Berthelet Street School | 599 |
| Britannia School | 71 |
| Dufferin School | 584 |
| Hochelaga School | 95 |
| Lansdowne School | 746 |
| Lorne School | 682 |
| Mount Royal School | 867 |
| Riverside School | 679 |
| Royal Arthur School | 509 |
| Victoria School | 597 |
| | 8,206 |
| McGill Model School, boys and girls | 485 |
| Baron de Hirsch School | 358 |
| | 9,049 |

This attendance shows an increase of 63 pupils only as compared with the same returns last year. A further analysis, however, shows that the number of Roman Catholics has decreased by 75, and the number of non-residents by 76. It follows, therefore, that the number of Protestant and Jewish pupils residing within the City limits has increased by 214, which a final analysis sub-divides into 124 Protestants and 90 Jews. The total enrolment for October is made up as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Protestants residing within the city limits | 7,638 |
| Jews " " " " | 1,107 |
| Roman Catholics | 214 |
| Non-resident Protestants and Jews | 90 |
| | 9,049 |

It has been a noticeable fact for some years back that the school population has been growing rapidly in the outskirts of the city, and in the

*This Report was kindly supplied by Mr. E. W. Arthy, Secretary Superintendent to the Protestant Board.

suburban municipalities, but has been stationary, or even decreasing in the central districts of the city. This year, for example, there has been a very considerable increase, amounting to 185 pupils in Mount Royal and Aberdeen Schools, while there has been an actual falling off in the attendance of Ann Street, Berthelet Street, and Dufferin Schools.

### School Accommodation.

Since the date of the last report (November, 1897) an extension of six rooms to the Mount Royal School has been erected to meet the urgent needs of that growing district. The expenditure for the purpose, amounting to some $14,000.00, has increased the floating debt of the Board by about $8,000. The building was completed in the spring of the present year, and on the re-assembling of classes in September every classroom was occupied. The present schoolrooms of the Senior School are much needed to furnish accommodation for an extension of the High School. Last year a committee of the Board spent much time in the consideration of ways and means, but was unable either to find a desirable site or to advise the Commissioners, in view of their financial position, to undertake the large capital expenditure necessary for the erection of a suitable building.

The difficulty of adjusting school attendance to school accommodation is likely to be an increasing one. At the present time, two class rooms only, one in Victoria and one in Royal Arthur School, are not in regular daily use. On the other hand, there are eleven half-day classes which meet in the afternoon, because there are no class rooms vacant for their reception in the forenoon. This arrangement is open to obvious objections on the ground of both health and convenience. Apart from this double use of certain rooms, there are not a few other classes which have grown beyond the normal capacity of their rooms, and yet cannot be divided for lack of space.

### Course of Study

The course of study in the Public Schools has been divided into half-yearly instead of yearly sections. This change has been introduced to meet the requirements of a system of classification which provides for the grading of pupils by intervening steps of six months instead of twelve months. Apart from the general improvement gained by more exact classification throughout the school, two particular advantages have resulted from the change. First, when a pupil for any reason fails to gain promotion he loses, not a full year, but a half-year only. Second, the facilities for placing new pupils with advantage are increased. In the Public Schools the names of the grades, as Preparatory, Primary, Intermediate, and Senior, have been abandoned, since these names carried no meaning to those unfamiliar with the system. The simpler method of naming the grade by the year which it occupies in the school course has been substituted. The course is now divided into six grades known as First to Sixth Years. Preliminary to this, two classes are provided, a Kindergarten class, and a Preparatory class for the benefit of very young children who are unable to enter upon the regular First year work. These classes are alternative, not successive, stages in the course.

The Commissioners, being of opinion that upon the whole the best interests of education will be served by eliminating the principle of competition and emulation among pupils, are moving in the direction of limiting and eventually abolishing the present system of prize-giving. With this end in view all prizes, with the exception of medals, have been given up in the High Schools. In the Senior and Public Schools non-competitive prizes for General Proficiency are still maintained, but to secure these, pupils must have reached the required standard, not only in the marks allowed for lessons, but also in those for good conduct and punctuality.

Latin has been introduced as an optional subject into the course of the Senior School. This step has been found necessary in order to enable the graduates of the school to enter with advantage the classes of the McGill

Normal School. Provision has also been made in the High School for the preparation of pupils of the Sixth Form for the special examinations required for admission to the study of Law, Medicine and Dentistry.

### Special Subjects.

A third centre for instruction in cookery was opened in October, 1898, in the Royal Arthur School, and is attended by classes from that school and from Victoria School. In this way provision has now been made for the instruction in this subject of classes selected from all the Public Schools.

The Prang system of instruction in form and colour which had been in use for several years in the first three grades of the Public Schools, was adopted in 1899 in the remaining grades. Miss Phillips, an expert in this system, visited the city last spring, and besides giving lectures and demonstrations to the teachers, rendered valuable assistance in drawing up the new course of study. For the help of teachers in this and other work normal classes in observation work, form, and colour have been instituted. These classes are under the direct instruction of Mrs. Simister, who is being assisted by many others.

### Financial.

The financial and statistical statements for the year ending June 30, 1899, accompany this report, together with a comparative statement of income and expenditure for 1897-8 and 1898-9. The diminution in the amount yielded by the City School tax, the principal item of the Board's revenue, was totally unexpected, and was due chiefly to a marked decrease in the valuation of property belonging to Protestant owners As there was at the same time a considerable increase in the disbursements for the year, and as the whole expenditure of the Board, whether on income or on capital account, must be met from its ordinary annual income, a deficit amounting to $7,820.90 was created and added to the existing floating debt That debt, after deducting the value of all assets available towards its liquidation, amounted in the 30th June, 1899, to $8,429.33, for which provision can only be made by savings from the income of future years. The Board has already sold off all the available portion of the Aberdeen School property, as well as its property on Fullum Street, and has also taken into account in this calculation the value of the lot on the corner of Marlborough and St. Catherine Streets, still remaining unsold.

The arrangement with the Jewish ratepayers under which they have agreed to pay their school taxes into the Protestant Panel has been modified so that in future the subsidy to the Baron de Hirsch Day School will be a *per capita* allowance of $8.00, but will not exceed the gross amount of $2,000 per annum. The Board has now in its own schools 749 Jewish pupils, and it also supports the Baron de Hirsch Free Day School, on which there are 358 more, or 1,107 in all. The school tax paid by Jewish proprietors into the Protestant Panel amounted in 1898 to $4,519, a sum very far below the cost of educating the Jewish children resident in the city. On the basis of the expenditure for that year, $19.32 per pupil (see Table II., page 21), the Board has disbursed over and above the school taxes paid by Jewish proprietors a sum of $10,951.68 out of the Protestant school tax for the education of Jewish children.

## (1.) Statistics of Attendance in the High, Senior, and Public Schools for the Year 1898–99.

| Name of School. | No. of school days. | Average Monthly Enrolment. | Average daily Attendance. | Percentage of daily Attendance. | Average No. of times late. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| High School of Montreal | 192 | 625 | 595 | 95·2 | 1·2 |
| High School for Girls | 192 | 465 | 435 | 93·5 | 1·3 |
| Senior School | 190 | 241 | 229 | 95· | 2· |
| Public Schools | 190 | 6,252 | 5,742 | 91·9 | 2·3 |
| Total, 1898–99 | — | 7,583 | 7,001 | — | — |
| Total, 1897–98 | — | 7,293 | 6,710 | — | — |
| McGill Model Schools 1898–99 | — | 451 | — | — | — |
| Baron de Hirsch Day School | — | 332 | — | — | — |
| Total including subsidised schools, 1898–99 | — | 8,366 | — | — | — |

## (2.) Statement of Attendance and Average Cost.

This Statement includes all expenditure made upon Income Account, as shown by the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

| Name of School. | Average Monthly Enrolment. | Net cost of Maintenance. | Proportion of undistributed Expenses. | Total. | Cost per pupil. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | 774 | $8,278.62 | $7,050.00 | $15,328.62 | $19.80 |
| Ann Street | 449 | 6,406.29 | 1,535.00 | 7,941.29 | 17.68 |
| Berthelet Street | 612 | 7,364.94 | 2,312.00 | 9,676.94 | 15.81 |
| Britannia | 71 | 1,415.17 | 473.00 | 1,888.17 | 21.12 |
| Dufferin | 548 | 7,386.39 | 4,371.00 | 11,757.39 | 21.45 |
| Girls' High | 465 | 2,786.06 | 8,323.00 | 11,109.06 | 23.89 |
| High | 625 | 8,717.08 | 8,323.00 | 17,040.03 | 27.84 |
| Hochelaga | 121 | 2,104.29 | 1,313.00 | 3,417.29 | 28.24 |
| Lansdowne | 712 | 8,168.77 | 3,441.00 | 11,609.77 | 16.31 |
| Lorne | 649 | 7,036.29 | 2,916.00 | 9,952.29 | 15.33 |
| Mount Royal | 668 | 7,746.76 | 2,732.00 | 10,478.76 | 15.69 |
| Riverside | 651 | 7,871.78 | 3,141.00 | 11,012.78 | 16.92 |
| Royal Arthur | 432 | 5,795.68 | 2,508.00 | 8,303.68 | 19.43 |
| Senior | 241 | 5,414.81 | 2,014.00 | 7,428.81 | 30.82 |
| Victoria | 565 | 6,760.64 | 2,836.00 | 9,596.64 | 16.99 |
| | 7,583 | $93,253.57 | $53,288.00 | $146,541.57 | $19.32 |

## (3.) Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure

| | |
|---|---|
| Total ordinary expenditure | $224,732.35 |
| „ „ income | 216,911.45 |
| Deficit | $7,820.90 |

### Income.

| —— | 1897–8. | 1898–9. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City school tax | $154,302.01 | $151,529.94 | — | $2,772.07 |
| Neutral tax, Hochelaga, etc. | 947.13 | 484.91 | — | 462.22 |
| Government grants | 6,831.36 | 6,831.36 | — | — |
| High School fees | 17,646.05 | 19,749.88 | 2,103.83 | — |
| Girls' High School fees | 12,027.64 | 13,452.63 | 1,424.99 | — |
| Public, Senior, and Night Schools | 23,408.81 | 24,210.48 | 801.67 | — |
| Interest received | 764.84 | 652.25 | — | 112.59 |
| Total ordinary income | $215,927.84 | $216,911.45 | $983.61 | — |

### Expenditure.

| —— | 1897–8. | 1898–9. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| General charges of maintenance | $161,704.93 | $167,691.92 | $5,986.99 | — |
| Subsidies | 6,856.83 | 5,955.36 | — | 901.47 |
| Interest | 29,715.37 | 28,948.75 | — | 766.62 |
| Sinking fund | 8,244.09 | 8,197.43 | — | 46.66 |
| | $206,521.22 | $210,793.46 | — | — |
| Land, buildings, and furniture | 5,359.62 | 13,938.89 | 8,579.27 | — |
| Total ordinary expenditure | $211,880.84 | $224,732.35 | $12,851.51 | — |

Note.—The detailed information about the Montreal Protestant Schools given in Appendices A., B., and G., was obtained in response to an application made to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. A similar application was made by the same mail to the Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners for Montreal, but no answer had been received at the time of going to Press.

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